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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Peace Pacts Lack Enforcement

Apprehension Circles World

Republicans Want Confidence

Youths of 19 Lead in Crimes

U. S. Has Big Problems to Meet

Beam Hears Bomber 700 Miles

THE situation between Italy and Ethiopia is straining the morale and weakening the hopes of the world. Britain indicates that it may drop its efforts to curb Italy, asserting that collective action must now come from the League and that without the aid France is withholding this is not possible. France appears to waver uncertainly between siding with Britain or with Italy. The League finds the refusal of the United States to plead with Italy under the Kellogg-Briand pact disappointing, believing Washington may prove no more vigorous if the peace pact finds itself needing support in Europe. Peace, therefore, is viewed as in a highly unstable condition—The pacts are not able to command its enforcement.

¶ American church congregations are to observe a day of prayer on Sunday, Aug. 18. This will be in conjunction with a protest against subjugation of Ethiopia, called the oldest Christian nation in the world, by Italy. Petitions asking the U. S. Government to offer to mediate will be circulated among millions of citizens for signatures. Back of both moves is recognition that peace in general is seriously threatened. It is the force of the churches and of all good citizens that is being marshaled. Diplomacy and political agencies suddenly appear to be achieving nothing definite. Treaty obligations are deliberately ignored—Can the spiritual power of America rally itself in a gesture that will be felt across the seas?

¶ From a longing to aid world peace Americans turn to the political stirrings in the West. The Republican "Crusaders' Conference" meets at Cleveland with 2400 delegates from six states. Such current legislation as that for social security is approved, but a great cry is raised for a sound national economy. The restoration of confidence is seen as the great need. There must be confidence in the credit of the nation and of private enterprise, confidence in America itself. The Roosevelt Administration is condemned on its showing—It is declared to be breaking down confidence instead of building it up.

¶ The convention of the left wing at Chicago shows the moderate radicals uncertain about naming a presidential candidate next year. The machinery is set up for a third party, but no great virility is infused into the machine. Many types of radicals are invited into a common federation to promote a new order. But only democratic means are proposed. The delegates are for public ownership and banishing of the profit system, but also they refuse to admit Communists to their ranks. The delegates' eyes are following Roosevelt—Many moderate radicals feel he may be radical enough to satisfy them.

¶ From politics Americans are challenged to study new figures which show that crime in the United States is, to a shocking degree, by youths aged 19. Out of 90,504 arrested for crime during the first quarter of 1934, the Federal Bureau finds that 19-year-olds exceeded all other groups. Females constitute less than 7 per cent of the total. More than 15 per cent of the total of both sexes of offenders were under 20, 56.6 per cent under 30. An impressive phase of the record is the character of the crimes committed by the youngsters—They include most of the major offenses.

¶ The bad record of youth at 19 did not begin with 1934. The figures have held through several years, a singular indictment of the times in the United States. Seekers for an explanation will find unemployment, lack of ability to continue in school, bad conditions aggravated in homes where poverty has pinched hard. In one day's news the need of thoughtful aid to world peace, to the right directing of political trends, and the succoring of deluded and suffering youth is borne in powerfully to the consciousness of the United States. Always the devoted attention of Americans has brought solution to their problems—There has never been a call for a more alert and earnest devotion by citizens than confronts them now.

¶ Not quite all the inventive genius is going into making aerial warfare more deadly, the British War Office finds. It secures from Samuel S. Hixon, an American engineer, a detector which can signal the approach of an airplane when 720 miles away. In this new device, now to be demonstrated for the U. S. War Department, the principle of guiding aircraft by radio beams is reversed. Sound vibrations are picked up on a beam and amplified. Here are wonders indeed—By unscrambling multiple sounds the story of a destroying airfleet can be known hours before it arrives.

Strategic

By a Staff Artist

Vital Link of Suez Canal

Its Position Is Shown Athwart Italy's Trade and Military Routes to Her East African Colonies

Closure of Suez Barred by Pact, Italian Asserts

Convention of 1888 Cited Against Use of Canal to Prevent War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The question of whether the Suez Canal can be closed to Italy in the event of this country's proceeding to warlike operations against Ethiopia, contrary to her international obligations, is being discussed here.

The Fascist press answers emphatically in the negative. It maintains that since the Convention of 1888 is still in force, the Suez Canal must remain open at all times to the vessels of all nations and that attempts to circumvent this provision by an appeal to Article 20 of the League Covenant have no juridical value.

Wider Implications

One Fascist writer, Virginio Gayda, who has undisputed knowledge of international questions, remarks that if the Suez Canal were to become a political instrument in the hands of the League of Nations, this body must raise at once the general question of all straits and compulsory maritime waterways. There must be found some sort of internationalization of all straits which will exclude the permanent influence of any one state. This would apply both to the Suez Canal and to the Straits of Gibraltar, to mention just two controlled by Great Britain.

He stresses that under the new

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

President Puts Faith in Guffey Coal Measure

Asks It Be Passed Without Regard as to Its Constitutionality

Has Double Motive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—President Roosevelt, in one of the most sweeping political maneuvers of the year, is broadening the constitutional issue to its fullest extent, and preparing to go to the country with it.

His letter to Representative Samuel B. Hill (D) of Washington, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, urging passage of the Guffey coal bill regardless of its constitutionality, indicates that he apparently has no fears of the issue, and is prepared to load the Supreme Court's agenda with questionable material. Whether, under these circumstances, he expects the court will be hesitant in throwing legislation out the window, is an unanswered riddle of political tactics.

Plans Trip to Pacific

Simultaneously, White House attaches today admitted the President was pushing careful plans for a trip to the Pacific coast—formerly slated for the end of June and beginning of July—no matter how late Congress sits, and will use that occasion for getting close to the people, putting his case to them in speeches, and sounding national sentiment.

He will leave when Congress does, and the high spots in his tour will be an address to young Democrats at Milwaukee on or about Aug. 23, if possible, the dedication of Boulder Dam—which offers an opportunity for exposition of his power policy—and a visit to the San Diego Exposition.

Borah Condemns Low Tactics

Seeing the constitutional issue looming over the coming political campaign, Senator William E. Borah today in a letter to the New York Herald-Tribune pleads powerfully against the mention of Supreme Court justices as possible presidential nominees.

The Idaho Senator writes "with contempt" of "the low political strategy which would seek to rebuild party fortunes by any such sinister maneuvers."

Names of two justices are mentioned, he says, "because their recent opinions happen to coincide with what the fertile brains of the political strategists think will make for party advantage.

A Subtle Suggestion

"It is not only a suggestion of political recompense for deciding the question in a particular way, but it is a subtle suggestion to all members of the court that in rendering opinions on constitutional law, they should keep in mind not only the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

New England Labor Heads Invoke Wagner Act in Move To Solve Textile Strikes

Plan to Use New Act in Settling Difficulties but Manufacturers Are Quietly Preparing to Force Issue to Court Test

With the Uxbridge strike entering upon its third week and East Rochester mills reopening today only after a sweeping injunction against picketing had been issued and extra police secured, New England labor focused its attention on the new Wagner law as a possible peacemaker for troubled industrial areas.

At the same time, three days after the Wagner bill's passage, another possible test of the bill's effectiveness arose today when woolen and worsted representatives of the United Textile Workers of America agreed to demand a new price list of wages, involving increases of from 5 to 40 per cent.

The Wagner act is known chiefly as a measure outlawing company-controlled unions and compelling employers to deal with the majority labor organization in a plant.

Woolen and worsted manufacturers are reported as being opposed to any wage rise at this time when goods are not selling freely. Their determined stand has raised the possibility of a general strike in the worsted industry.

Hope in Bill

While labor leaders are reposing hope in the Wagner bill, it was apparent today that manufacturers are determined to bring the bill into court for a test of its constitutionality at the first possible moment. Advice from several prominent manufacturers throughout New England today indicated that business is trying a new formula in opposition to undesired New Deal legislation.

Noisy opposition and protestations are being discarded for swift, militant legal attacks on measures to bring them into court.

Considering the law in its respective parts, there were some who felt that the merits of the law depended largely on the make-up of the labor board which it provides for. They pointed out that a board favorable to labor could make one sort of decision while an industrialist-minded group could decide oppositely.

Labor leaders were uniformly optimistic about the new law, declaring that here was the needed compulsion to drive both sides to the arbitration table.

Referring to the East Rochester strike, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, declared that its cause lay in the refusal of the company to meet with a representative of his organization.

In similar vein, Robert Watt, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, saw the new law as a deterrent to serious industrial disputes.

Watt Sees Light Ahead

Declaring that he could cite a dozen instances in Greater Boston where past labor disputes had arisen because of trouble over labor representation, he said that in each case he felt the Wagner law would have averted the difficulty.

The wage rise demand made by the Textile Workers of America likewise received the attention of labor leaders today. Mr. Riviere explained the measure as merely an attempt to abolish the large wage differences which existed in the worsted and woolen industry. To this there is added a 5 per cent wage rise, to bring the wages up somewhere in the vicinity of general wage levels.

He pointed out that the average wage in the worsted and woolen trades is 49.3 cents per hour, while in 21 other industries the hourly wage varies from 84.5 to 61.2 cents.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, July 8

Abyssinia—Plateau Makes War Problem

LONDON—"Little fighting would result from an Italo-Ethiopian war if Mussolini confined the Italian objectives to the lowlands, and did not attack the central plateau." This statement was today made by Field Director T. A. Lambie of the Abyssinian Mission Service, an intimate friend of the Ethiopian Emperor, to the Associated Press.

The highlanders, comprising the bulk of the Ethiopian army, dread descending into the hot lowlands. Dr. Lambie said. He doubts that Ethiopia has much chance to defeat the large array of Italian forces, now being assembled.

Ethiopia is having difficulty in obtaining a promise of Red Cross aid, he declared. The Emperor, knowing the methods of his troops, will not promise that they will all refrain from mutilating captives. The Red Cross will not extend relief without such a promise.

Taxes—New Yield of $900,000,000 Talked

WASHINGTON—Congress was today informed by Secretary Morgenthau of the amounts of revenue which would be raised by different forms of new taxes in which it is interested. The House Ways and Means Committee, which has the various tax forms under consideration, had asked the Treasury for their estimated yield.

The details were being kept secret. However, the highest rates under consideration, it was disclosed, would add nearly $900,000,000 to the public revenue.

Autocracy—'Two Amazing Years' Pictured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—"In modern language," Nicholas Roosevelt told the Institute of Public Affairs today, "we call the philosophy of the New Deal a planned economy. In more honest days it was called autocracy." With this and other castigations of the "two amazing years," the second week of the institute was started on its way. The emphasis of round table discussions centered on taxation and the Constitution.

Financing—Treasury Offers Low-Rate Notes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Interpreted as a cautious policy of borrowing only as the need for cash arose, an offering of $500,000,000 of 1⅜ per cent notes maturing in four years and five months was made by the Treasury. The cash balance had been depleted by emergency expenditures and a refinancing operation.

This issue was the first major Treasury cash financing since last December. The notes will be exempt from taxation except for state inheritance and gift taxes.

Details: Financial Page.

French Politics—Leftists Plan for Bastille Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Leaders of the growing "Popular Front" coalition of leftists, already commanding a third of the Chamber of Deputies, were today meeting here to plan their Bastille Day activities.

Simultaneously, Col. François de la Rocque ordered his Fascist "Croix de Feu" organization of veterans to stand by for a mobilization order—"tomorrow, the next day, or within a fortnight. We are taking command," he said. "Morally, we are already the victors."

Baseball—Major League Stars Display Skill

CLEVELAND STADIUM (AP)—Before a crowd estimated at 72,000, considerably short of capacity and expectations, All-Stars of the two major leagues today waged their third annual battle for baseball honors in the huge park on the shores of Lake Erie.

Lefty Bill Walker, Cardinal veteran and an added starter, was the surprise choice of Manager Frank Frisch to take the mound for the Nationals, with Hal Schumacher, right-handed ace of the New York Giants, held in reserve. In a last-minute switch, Manager Mickey Cochrane nominated Vernon (Lefty) Gomez of the New York Yankees to start in the box for the Americans instead of Mel Harder of Cleveland.

The score at the end of the fourth inning was: Americans 3, Nationals 1.

Wheat—Benefits to Farmers Raised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wheat adjustment payments for 1935 will be at least 33 cents a bushel as compared with 29 cents in 1934, Secretary Wallace announced today. This represents an additional approximate $14,000,000 of payments to wheat farmers, bringing the total to at least $115,000,000 on this year's crop.

No change has been made in the processing tax of 30 cents a bushel, there being enough surplus left over from 1934 to take care of the increase. The surplus was created by the tax on wheat produced by farmers not under contract, and therefore not entitled to the adjustment payment.

Secretary Wallace's announcement: Financial Page.

Bar Ethics—Cummings Attacks Lawyer-Criminal

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings reported progress today in the Government's drive against the type of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

GOP Crusaders Of Six States Gird for Battle

Delegates Ready to Plan Organized Attack on Administration

Meet in Cleveland

Cleveland today witnessed the gathering of Republican Crusaders from six large states. They will begin at once organization of an attack on the Democratic Administration.

Chicago's conventions of radicals ended with third party prospects still in a nebulous state. The chief outcome was the formation of the American Commonwealth Political Federation, the goal of which is a new, left wing political party, state and national.

Farmer-Laborites gathered today at Omaha where plans will be laid to unite forces with third party advocates. Conferences were held for the formation of a convention program and the naming of a keynote speaker.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8—"To revive and rebuild the Republican Party is more than a merely partisan duty, it is a patriotic challenge," said George H. Bender of Cleveland, at the opening of a six-day conference of "Republican Crusaders" here today.

"As a force in public affairs," said Mr. Bender, the permanent chairman of the conference, "the truth compels us to admit that the Republican Party no longer exists in Washington. In such a state of political one-sidedness our land is in serious danger. . . . It is our task to gird our forces, to strengthen our party. . . . It is a call to resume our rightful place in the counsels of this nation."

Approve Principles

"Heartily we must approve the principles underlying unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, slum clearance," he continued, "but equally hearty must be our condemnation of the inflationary policies of money manipulation practiced by our dictators from Washington. Equally hearty must be our denunciation of governmental interference with business.

"Social reformation, yes. Social progress, surely. But before we can have them, we must have a sound national economy, a sound business structure. We must restore confidence in the credit of the nation, confidence in the credit of our enterprises, confidence in America. As truly as we can praise the program for social reformation, so truly can we condemn the Roosevelt program for recovery."

The Cleveland conference brought together rank and file Republicans from Pennsylvania, Michigan, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio. Though planned before the recent "grass roots" Republican conference at Springfield, Ill., it is of the same tenor. Similar meetings are reported under consideration for the states of the Pacific slope, for the mountain states, and later for New England.

Delegates Allotted

Some 2400 delegates have been allotted to the six states concerned. None of these states participated in the Springfield meeting.

A principal object of this gathering, as Mr. Bender put it last night, is to help organize the Republican attack on the Democratic Administration. He remarked that Democrats had been doing most of the criticizing of the New Deal, while Republicans had remained silent.

In his address he carried out vigorously the new policy of Republican attack anticipatory of the 1936 campaign. He also told the delegates that the Republican Party must refute the common impression that it is reactionary and the party of privilege.

"We must show the people of America the truth, that the Repub-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Calls for Action

Wide World

George H. Bender

Chairman of G. O. P. Crusaders' Convention

Germany Sends Note to Powers On Naval Plans

Berlin Program Based on Pact With Britain Seen in Official Organ

BERLIN, July 6 (AP)—The Naval Ministry said today that a communiqué had been sent to the powers, but refused to divulge its contents.

At the Foreign Office the communiqué was described as "a technical matter of no general significance."

(An authoritative British source in London said that Germany late last night had delivered a document to the principal naval powers setting forth some details of her present and future naval building plans.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A semi-official article about the technical effect of the Anglo-German naval agreement and the ratio at which the construction of the German navy may be carried out has been published by Völkischer Beobachter, official organ of the National Socialist Party.

The ratio of 35 to 100 takes into consideration the British naval forces based or international treaties which come to a conclusion at the end of 1936. Germany hopes, the Völkischer Beobachter writes, as well as Great Britain, that a new treaty to replace the old ones will be worked out at the coming international naval conference to be held during this year. Both countries hope that in different categories the tonnage limit will be reduced.

According to the Washington and London treaties, Great Britain possesses a total tonnage of 1,201,700. The German total tonnage would thus amount to 420,595 tons. Germany's 35 per cent will probably be used more or less exactly on each category.

Tonnage Compared

The following table gives British tonnage and what would presumably be the corresponding German tonnage:

	British Tons	German Tons
Battleships (Washington Treaty)	525,000	183,750
Aircraft-carriers (Washton)	135,000	47,250

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Long Strengthens Dictatorship By Control of Local Staffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., July 8—Senator Huey P. Long, who has already taken to himself powers in Louisiana possessed by no man in any other state in the Union, took additional far-reaching steps toward the European form of dictatorship through his Legislature which adjourned early today, bringing to an end its sixth special session in a year.

Beginning with a special session last August, the State's lawmakers have been called into frequent special meetings since, each time passing additional laws further centralizing the control of government in the hands of the state administration.

When the new laws enacted at the session just closed become effective on Sunday, July 28, Senator Long, through boards under his control, will have supervision of all employees under state, parochial and municipal governments in the State.

Additional Powers

The officers in the various parishes and municipalities who have been elected by the people will retain their titles and, in most cases their salaries, but they will have no right to name their employees and will be powerless to enforce their orders on subordinates.

Through his state Civil Service Commission, Senator Long already has power over all police and fire departments in Louisiana, the power to fire and to approve all appointments. When the new laws become effective his powers will be extended to give him power to:

1. Through the state Civil Service Commission to approve or disapprove and to remove any public employee in the State not elected by the people.
2. Through the state budget com-

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Youth Holds Public Eye

In America Crime Hinges on 19-Year-Olds Who Lead All Others

Most Are Under 30

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Crime in America today is a matter of youth. Figures for the first quarter of 1935 compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the basis of 90,504 arrest records, show that "the number of 19-year-olds arrested exceeds the number of any other single age group."

The same age of 19, says the report, "has been consistently indicated in prior similar compilations."

Extracts from this phase of the report follow:

"Females constituted only 6.4 per cent (5832) of the 90,504 cases examined. . . . Considering both males and females, the tabulation shows that 14,197 (15.7 per cent) of the persons arrested were less than 20 years old; 20,385 (22.5 per cent) were between the ages of 20 and 24; and 16,627 (18.4 per cent) were between the ages of 25 and 29."

This makes a total of 51,209 (56.6 per cent) less than 30 years old. Further examination of the compilation showing the ages of persons arrested indicates that 484 were under 15 years of age and 450 were 15 years old. From that point there is a rapid increase in the number arrested for each age group up to age 19, as indicated by the following figures:

Age, 16, number arrested 1784; 17, 2917; 18, 4051; 19, 4511.

"As has been consistently indicated in prior compilations, the number of 19-year-olds arrested exceeds the number for any other single age group. The seriousness of crimes committed by youthful persons is indicated by the following list of charges placed against persons under 20 years of age: murder, 122; robbery, 749; burglary, 3029; larceny, 3112; auto theft 1083; carrying concealed weapons, 162.

"It is believed of significance to note further that persons less than 30 years of age constituted approximately 50 per cent of the total charged with murder and carrying concealed weapons during the first quarter of 1935, and approximately 75 per cent of those charged with robbery and burglary during that period."

U. S. Is Determined That Youth Shall Have Its Chance to Work

Needs Its Output

With some 3,000,000 recent graduates unable to find employment, society faces a serious problem to find work for idle hands to do. Some of the problems and possible solutions are discussed in a series of special articles in The Christian Science Monitor, of which this is the first.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The old adage, "Youth will be served," has taken on new significance.

President Roosevelt recognized the truth expressed therein when he recently announced the creation of a National Youth Administration. Said he:

"I have determined that we shall do something for the nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women. They must have their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunities for jobs—a chance to work and earn for themselves. The yield on this investment should be high."

It is generally admitted among sociologists that on the backs of the young men and women of the country has fallen the brunt of the economic maladjustment of the last five years.

Willing, But Jobs Are Scarce

Since the crash of 1929, more than 11,000,000 young people have reached the age of 18, commonly considered the age of employability. They have sat or stood in long queues outside of offices and factories looking for jobs, only to be told that preference is given to married men with families to support.

No agency has accurately counted the number of out-of-school, out-of-work young people in the United States today. The Office of Education is attempting to get some accurate view of the situation now in a survey being made in 40 key communities. Roughly the figures at hand indicate that of the 22,000,000 young people

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Better Check Demanded on Tunnel Tolls

Fin Com in Statement to Mayor Finds Indications of Shortages

Boston Today—*also sees* Governor Curley's $35,000,000 bond issue scheme meet legislative opposition — Governor's secretary go on radio to win public approval of bond issue—Eyes of tennis world turn toward Longwood tournament — New shoe styles for men and women shown to visiting buyers.

***Tunnel*—Fin Com Calls For Better Toll Checking**

On Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's big walnut desk today were nine neatly mimeographed pages from the Boston Finance Commission complaining about suspected large losses in toll collections in Sumner Tunnel. The Commission did not attempt any estimate of what alleged defalcations might total.

Neither did they impute theft to individuals employed by the Public Works Department in its management of the tunnel, but rather blamed the machinery and general system of checking used.

Conclusion of the commission after conducting an investigation into tunnel collections is that "there are so many suspicious circumstances in the work of the collection of tolls and in the record of collections that the commission has grave doubts that the city is receiving all the money it should."

The commission complains that the $75,000 treadle apparatus installed to count vehicles passing through the tunnel has not worked accurately any time during the year it has been in operation. They also complain about the method of registering tolls. The lighting signals used are not conveniently visible to paying motorists, they point out, and many discrepancies have been noted by the commission.

Specifically, they mention the week of June 10 to 16 when 23 collectors were employed. Nine reported more than the registering device showed, 14 turned in less. Total loss to the city: $79.70.

***'Gas' Tax*—Deflection Protested at Hearing**

Opposition to Governor Curley's proposal for a $35,000,000 bond issue for PWA projects mounted in Boston today as the House Ways and Means Committee held a public hearing on the matter. More than 100 protestants jammed hearing room 245. Principal objection was not to new projects but to securing of bonds by diversion of $3,000,000 annually from the gasoline tax.

Besides moral connotations involved in taking "gas" tax money away from highways—the purpose for which it was originally imposed—legal complications were threatened today. Day Baker, head of the motor trucking interests, questioned constitutionality of such diversion.

Several jibes were also taken at Governor Curley's sudden reversal of his previous stand that any public work in Massachusetts would have to come as 100 per cent grants. It was pointed out, however, that the Federal Government has established a national policy of contributing but 45 per cent to new projects and that Massachusetts could hardly expect to be singled out for special consideration.

So far as spectators were concerned, high point of interest came just after the hearing adjourned for luncheon. While the hearing was in progress, Miss Hannah Connors, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, and Senator William S. Conroy, Fall River, had heated words over the bond issue which Miss Connors opposed and Senator Conroy approved.

As Senator Conroy left the hearing room, Miss Connors, witnesses said, twitted him about wanting a $6000 job on the State Industrial Accident Board. Senator Conroy jokingly replied, and Miss Connors, chagrined at not being taken seriously, struck him with her fist. Spectators intervened and separated the combatants before further blows were dealt.

(Constitutional right of the State to divert gas tax money from highway uses is discussed in an article on page 3.)

***Curley*—He's Taking His Bond Plea to the Air**

When President Roosevelt wants new legislation, finds Congress recalcitrant, he appeals directly to the people. Today, State House circles observed that Governor Curley has taken a lesson in political influence from the President. Tonight, his secretary, Richard D. Grant, goes on the air (Yankee Network) to further the Governor's plea—now awaiting legislative action—for a $35,000,000 bond issue. The talks are scheduled for five-minute periods every night this week. They start at 6:55.

Proceeds of the bond issue would be used to match federal PWA grants of 45 per cent of costs of major projects. With this sum in hand, the Governor contends that many needed public works can be con-

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structed at a minimum of cost to the state.

The Governor proposes to finance the bond issue by diverting $3,000,000 a year from the gasoline tax for 15 years. It was on this point the State House observers today saw resistance crystallize.

Tennis—Longwood Bowl Tournament Opens

Now that Helen Wills Moody has triumphed over Helen Jacobs (at Wimbledon, England, Saturday), eyes of a good portion of the tennis world today turned toward Boston. Reason: Opening of the forty-third annual Longwood bowl tournament.

Interest in the Longwood competition is not so keen this year as in the past because none of the more widely-known players are present. European contests, or more lucrative domestic ones, have attracted principal net luminaries. Longwood this year will not foot the customary heavy expense accounts of players.

This condition makes the 1935 tournament one strictly of bona fide amateurs. The principal foreign star in attendance is Guy Cheng of Shanghai. He has been accorded top rating at Longwood, because of his international standing, having played on China's Davis Cup team.

(Seeded players in men's and women's singles at Longwood Cricket Club are given on the sports page.)

Shoes—Straps and Buckles for Men Forecast

The peasant style of shoe which substitutes straps and buckles for conventional laces, is growing in favor among both men and women. Those who got an advance peak at next season's styles in Boston today saw that.

The latest modes were revealed to 2000 visiting shoe and leather men and their families in Boston for the sixteenth annual Boston Shoe Fair, held in Hotel Statler, sponsored by the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

For men, single and double strap oxfords with harness buckles in brown buck and brown and black combinations of calf and Scotch grain. While characterized by their makers as "streamlined," they followed, to most appearances, the so-called peasant style, popular the last season in women's shoes.

The all-white buck shoes remain the most popular sports shoe for men.

Suedes are being extensively shown for women's fall wear. Color combinations are stressed. Example: A green suede vamp and quarter on a red patent leather pointed tongue pump, red stitching, green patent leather trim.

Most popular heel is called "transition" and is midway between a spike and flat heel.

Newsboys—They Get A Camp on Maine Lake

Boston newsboys today became the owners of 300 acres of camp land on one of Maine's finest lakes — Lake Thompson — near Poland Spring. Tomorrow 100 enthusiastic newsboys will clamber into buses and head for their newly acquired domain for vacation days.

The camp was given to Boston's newsboys by Maximilian Agassiz of Boston. It comprises more than 40 cabins and cottages, all of which have fully equipped sleeping quarters with hot and cold running water. There is a large recreation hall, workshops for industrial arts, housing facilities that will accommodate several hundred boys. This site was formerly developed by the national officers of the Y. W. C. A. as vacation grounds for New York working girls.

In appreciation to Mr. Agassiz, who met the whole capital cost plus the expense of new kitchen and dining room equipment and of boating, bathing and sport facilities the new camp will be officially named "The Agassiz Village of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation."

A camp director of high qualification has been selected, according to Harry E. Burroughs, director of the Newsboys Foundation. He will assist in giving special attention to the training of the boys in the care of truck-gardens, the nurture of milch cows and other domestic animals.

Constitution—Boston To Have National Program

From New York headquarters of the National Constitution Day Committee comes announcement that Boston has been selected as the center of Constitution Day exercises to be held next Sept. 17—the one hundred and forty-eighth birthday of the historic document.

Boston's Faneuil Hall, famous for its place in American Revolution history, will be focal point of the day's exercises. The ceremonies will be broadcast over a national hookup.

In addition to the central exercises, the committee will stimulate observance of Constitution Day throughout the country.

Local headquarters have been established at 6 Beacon Street, Boston.

Concerts—Esplanade Programs in Preparation

Busy today preparing for opening of the seventh series of nightly Esplanade concerts on Wednesday was Arthur Fiedler and a group of 50 players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. These concerts are scheduled to start at 8:30 p. m. daylight saving time.

Mr. Fiedler, founder and conductor of these free open air concerts announced today that if sufficient donations are received he will continue the series of concerts for four weeks.

Boston's Merchants National Bank, official depository of the Esplanade Concert Fund reported contributions totaling $307.50 have already been contributed.

Insurance—Curley Has Plan to Cut Motor Rates

Although defeated last week in his plan to reduce Massachusetts' compulsory automobile insurance rates at least 30 per cent, Governor Curley tossed another special message on the Legislative table today. His requests were:

1. Reconsideration of the present so-called guest clause. The Governor asks that it be struck out. (Under the present operation of this clause persons riding with a driver at fault in an accident are covered by insurance.) The Governor contends that if this clause was eliminated an increase in insurance rates for 1936 would be prevented.

2. That Frank A. Goodwin, motor vehicle registrar, be given 100 additional inspectors to check up on accidents and fake accident claims. Mr. Goodwin has contended that he could reduce accidents if he had a bigger force to work with. Also the registrar said he could cut down on the costs of probing these fake claims if given the authority to look into them with his own staff.

Weather—'Open an' Shet Is a Sign of Wet'

While Bostonians today hurried to offices through a drizzling fog, other New Englanders further north, were under clearing skies. Yesterday a severe rainstorm which covered all northern New England left in its wake washed-out highways, broken bridges, ruined crops.

Today work crews labored in clearing up the debris left by swollen rivers.

Landslides, set in motion by the rains, filled the highway between Springfield, Vt., and Keene, N. H., while the main road between Bennington, Vt., and Manchester, N. H., was undermined, forcing a detour of traffic through East Arlington.

Residents of Springfield, Mass., saw the Connecticut River pouring six times its normal seasonal flow over Turners Falls dam today. But no danger was anticipated because there was no heavy support from the headquarters of feeding streams.

United States weather bureau in Boston's federal building predicated more fog and clouds for tonight and tomorrow. Bostonians, however, were puzzled at today's weather. First, to work through a soaking rain, then into a hot sun, then at luncheon a pouring rain. Old salts along the water front only grinned, said: "Open an' shet is a sign of wet."

Preglacial—Stone Found in New Hampshire

Picks of CCC workers in the vicinity of Nottingham struck—not a gold mine today, but a specimen of preglacial stone that is more valuable to archaeologists than even gold mines.

At first the CCC workers digging in the Pawtuckaway Reservation thought they had uncovered a rare specimen of the handiwork of prehistoric artisans. Their spades struck what looked like a wall, set up without mortar. Forestry experts caught visions of a possible race of people with a higher culture than that possessed by the ordinary Indian tribes.

But no. The archaeologists diagnosed the ledge is preglacial stone so protected when the great ice cap began to melt that it was not subjected to the glacial grinding that wore away most of the soft stones of that era.

"Preglacial stone, said Prof. James W. Goldthwait of Dartmouth, is almost unknown in New Hampshire. Hence the discovery assumes scientific importance."

Agreement Ends Dispute Of N. Y. Garment Workers

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 8—Full agreement has been reached between labor and employers in the garment industry here in their dispute over renewal of their contract, which expired June 1 and which threatened a strike of 40,000 workers in the cloak and suit trade, it was announced today.

The agreement follows recommendations by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in his four-point program last week, when he intervened to prevent a walkout. William Klein, counsel for the manufacturers, said ratification of the agreement was a foregone conclusion.

The agreement calls for continuation of wages and hour scales provided for in the expired agreement and for a survey of the situation by the impartial chairman of the industry, who will report by May 15 next on the justification for increased wage payments.

Mexico Studies Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A study of tariffs is being made by the Secretary of Finance. Changes designed to protect industry are being considered.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Ionitor Views News..	Stock reports.....	CBS vocalist.....	Hits and Encores;
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	shopping talks &
5:30	"The Singing Lady";	Musical drama....	"Jack Armstrong"	recordings .....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Speaker; news....	Yankee Singers....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Nealy's Stamp Club..	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Music; interviews.	Minute Men talk..	Concert Min'tures:
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"The Desert Kid".	Feature; music....	soloists; orchestra
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	Tito Guizar.....	Piano and organ.
7:30	"Hum and Strum"...	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	Savitt's Orchestra.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Phelan's Orch.....
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Dorsey Brothers &	Guy Lombardo &	"Rhythm Aces"...
8:15	Molly," comedy.....	their orchestra...	his orchestra....	Golf lesson.....
8:30	American Adventure:	Margaret Speaks;	"1-Night Stands";	Organ recital.....
8:45	narrator; sketches...	chorus; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"..	Mixed quartet.....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Male quartet.....	"Six-Gun Justice,"
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	Jan Peerce, tenor	'Musical Moments'	dramatic sketch..
9:30	Network dramatic	'Music at the Hay-	"St. Louis Blues";	Murphy's Orch....
9:45	sketch; music.....	dyn's'; drama; or.	soloists; orchestra	News Service.....
10:00	Concert by Max Ben-	Lullaby Lady;	Crusaders talk....	Wayne King and
10:15	dix's Band, Chicago.	quartet; orchestra	Murphy's Orch....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker....	Dick McGinley and
10:45	Hour; comedy.....	with Max Baer...	Spotlight Revue...	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news..	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Music; "Ink Spots"...	Sports; music.....	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Myers's Orchestra	Imperial Varieties.	Le Roy Smith and
11:45	orchestra	The Hoofinghams'.	McGinley Orch....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, Broadcast from Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger and his original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
1:45 WEEI, Music Guild; Felix Fox, pianist; Gordon String Quartet.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety.
3:00 WNAC, City Welfare Carnival, from Fenway Park.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute"; tales of a wandering gypsy.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess, director.
7:45 WEEI, You and Your Government: "Taxation for Prosperity—How Much Should the Drinker Pay?" talks.
8:00 WNAC, Frank Munn and Lucy Monroe, soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; guest soloist.
9:00 WBZ, N. T. G. and his Girls; Jack Dempsey and Hannah Williams; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "On the Air"; Gluskin's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra in talent contest.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Cass Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "Mississippi," with Francia White and James Melton; Jack Smart; orch.
12:00 WNAC, Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, from San Diego fair.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Prorogation Date

Guessing is the favorite pastime on Beacon Hill right now. And all the guesses concern the Legislature's prorogation date. As in other years, when June 1 rolls around, everyone on the Hill begins rooting for the legislators to wipe their slates clean and go home. This year the rooting seems louder and more persistent, for unless the members show a burst of speed an extended session is in order.

Right now, with approximately 100 bills still waiting to be ground through the mill, the Legislature has been in session longer than that of last year, which shut down June 30. And perhaps the most important action of the session still remains.

As the session rolls on toward the middle of July, two prorogation date guesses have gone wide of the mark. The first which missed the mark was that of the optimists who saw the legislators leaving for home by June 30. The second was that of semioptimists who have set a July 15 date. Only through concentrated work on the part of the House and Senate may that guess hit the mark.

Now the most persistent guess is Aug. 1, the date which both Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, and Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, used as a bugaboo earlier in the session to scare the members out of their comparative inaction.

There are still a few who hope for prorogation by July 19. These few argue that a little harder work on the part of the legislators can clear the dockets easily by that time. There are no holidays to intervene, such as July 4, which completely disrupted activities last week.

Of course, there are still several controversial matters pending. They include unemployment insurance, the bill reducing from 70 to 65 the eligibility age for old-age assistance, the measure raising the compulsory school age from 14 to 16, and the $35,000,000 bond issue. In addition the pending Governor's message on compulsory insurance will take some time, as will the 48-hour bill now in the Senate.

Bond Issue Uncertain

As for the bond issue, its fate is still very uncertain. Most of the objectors are saying: "What assurance have we that Massachusetts will receive a substantial sum from the Federal Government, if we approve this bond issue?"

They have seen no indications that the Federal Government will be overgenerous to Massachusetts, bond issue or no bond issue. Some say, in guarded whispers, that passage of the $35,000,000 bond issue might influence Washington to forget Massachusetts on the assumption that Massachusetts has sufficient to take care of its own.

These whispers are not taken too seriously, however, for the majority cannot figure that the Administration will run the risk of losing Massachusetts in 1936 just because it would not "shell out" a few million for public works projects.

But the objections resulting from Governor Curley's bond issue message, in which he gave no substantial data as to how much could be expected from Washington, have given rise to the thought that a proviso will be tacked on the issue, if it is approved.

That proviso, some aver, will be that the bond issue will be invalid unless the Federal Government provides substantial grants for this state. Possibly it will stipulate the minimum acceptable.

There is also the possibility that the Legislature will allow only part of the bond issue and stipulate the projects for which it may be spent.

Looking for 'Catches'

While several guesses are being made concerning the bond issue, many persons are studying the proposed projects for possible "catches." A few persons believe they have found one, that provision for expenditure of $2,300,000 Chapter 90 road work.

This sum would supplement the $2,300,000 fund already set aside in the budget. Now this Chapter 90 road work fund is distributed to towns for the purpose of helping town road-building operations. It has become one of the main relief measures. Impoverished taxpayers have been able, through this work, to pay their taxes. Unemployed men have escaped the well-known "wolf."

The supposed "catch" is this. The "discoverers" whisper that this provision possibly was made to obtain the votes of the legislators who represent districts which depend on this Chapter 90 road work. A vote against the budget would, in a way, be a vote against their own districts. Of course, the "discoverers" have no facts to support their statements.

Edgar M. Mills

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

CORHASSET—"Meet the Prince," by A. A. Milne, South Shore Players with Katie Larrimore and Selena Royle. Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT — "The Mighty Barnum," and "The Yellow Ticket" 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

EXETER—Jackie Cooper in "Dinky," 2:15, 5:05, 8. "Brewster's Millions."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Jane Withers, the spoilt child of "Bright Eyes," in "Ginger." Fenway, 1:05, 4:04, 7:03, 10:02. Paramount, 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:20. "The Daring Young Man."

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling," with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth, 1:25, 3:30, 5:40, 7:48, 9:55. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." "Stroll Through Holland." "The Spectacle Maker." "Puss in Boots."

KEITH'S—H. Rider Haggard's "She," 10 a. m., 12:10, 2:38, 4:57, 7:16, 9:35.

ORPHEUM—A. E. Thomas' "No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

MODERN—Joe E. Brown in baseball story, "Alibi Ike." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:48. "New Adventures of Tarzan."

METROPOLITAN — "Paris in Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati singing around a Parisian stage. Eiffel tower and a chateau near Dijon. 11:23 a. m., 2:02, 4:41, 7:20, 10:07. Stage: three acts of vaudeville. Sevitzky conducts orchestra made up of semi-finalists in amateur musicians contest.

STATE—William Powell as an artist in "Escapade," with a new star, Luise Rainer. 11:20 a. m., 2:00, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. "Calm Yourself."

BOSTON—Claude Rains in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," from Charles Dickens' unfinished story. 11:24 a. m., 2:24, 5:27, 8:30. Richard Dix in a western, "The Arizonian."

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl." 2:27, 5:06, 7:45, 10:24. Katharine Hepburn in "Break of Hearts."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"S. O. S. Iceberg"; Charlie Chase in "Chase of Pimple Street"; "Manhattan Rhythm"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Our Little Girl." 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "It's a Small World."

UNIVERSITY—"In Caliente," with Dolores Del Rio and Busby Berkeley spectacles. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "The Girl from 10th Avenue."

Music

ERA BAND—Walton Ives, conductor. Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 8.

NEGRO ERA ORCHESTRA — Theodore Bailey, conductor. 16 Harwich St. 8.

Other Events

ERA FREE LECTURE—Phillip Geer talks on birds and gives imitations of songs. Music by ERA trio and several acts of vaudeville. South Boston Municipal Building, 533 East Broadway, 7:30.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"The Private Secretary," by Charles Hawtrey. Ellis Memorial, 66 Berkeley St. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CONCERT BAND—Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—At Public Welfare Carnival, Fenway Park. 1.

Other Events

PUBLIC WELFARE CARNIVAL—Wrestling, boxing, baseball, 5-mile race, police drill teams, etc. ERA Chorus and Band, 104 singers and 40 players. Ninety-piece Fire Department Band of New York City. Among guests of honor will be Mayor LaGuardia of New York. Fenway Baseball Park. 1 to 6.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Mrs. Gayward: Tapestries, 11 a. m.

Sled Dogs in Summer? Answer Found at Last

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 8 (AP)—What do sled dogs do in the summer?

Cecil Dow, widely known sled dog racer, believes he has an answer.

To keep his team of sled dogs in trim during the summer months, he hitches one dog at a time to a cultivator, which is run through rows of growing potatoes, beans, corn and other garden produce on an acre of tillage ground at Tilton.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably occasional rain; slight temperature change, foggy on the coast; gentle to moderate east to southeast winds.

New England states: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds mostly southeast and overcast weather with showers tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	64	Minneapolis	68	76
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	86	98
Chicago	74	70	New York	74	82
Denver	66	88	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Helena, Mont.	54	76	Philadelphia	78	88
Jacksonville	74	90	St. Louis	70	92
Kansas City	80	100	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	78	88
Miami, Fla.	82	88			

A—8 a. m., July 8.
B—Maximum, July 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:32 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 5:54 a. m.; height, 8.0 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

New Streamlined Flier

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The second edition of the streamlined flier recently installed by the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad went on exhibition at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday upon completion at the Berwick (Penna.) shops of the American Car and Foundry Company.

Rhode Island Forest Program Brings Diversity of Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Three Rhode Island towns, West Greenwich, Exeter and Foster, have joined in opposition to the extensive State forest program advocated by Gov. Theodore Francis Green.

The program calling for a huge loan and a federal grant to buy up hundreds of acres near the Connecticut border is designed to tie in with the Federal Government's program of forest conservation.

Foster, latest town to join the opposition, is threatened with extinction if the program goes through, according to State Senator Lester Simmons and A. Studley Hart, leaders in the battle to block the Governor's plan. They contend that the proposal violated the fundamental of "home rule," that it threatens the integrity of the towns as political entities and that it is extravagant.

All three towns have acted formally, the town councils drawing up resolutions against the project.

Governor Green's reply is that the project is not fully understood and that its opponents have misrepresented the facts. In a letter sent to the town clerk of Exeter, he pointed out that he felt sure the residents of that town "would heartily advocate instead of oppose" the program if they fully understood it.

"So many, especially in the town of Exeter," he wrote, "will be helped and so few, if any, will be harmed by carying out the proposal that it is hard to understand why anyone publicly opposes it. I feel confident that in the end it will be recognized as one of the greatest steps forward in the development of Exeter that it has ever experienced."

The combined forest and parkway program is expected to cost the State $1,875,000, the balance being made up with a federal grant. Large sections of woodland in the eight rural towns bordering Connecticut would be purchased and maintained as State parks. In addition, a new state highway to extend from westerly on the shore to the extremity of the state on the border of Massachusets would be established. From 100 to 400 feet of privately-owned land on either side of the parkway would be purchased ond beautified. The total vehicular drive along the parkway would be more than 50 miles.

Proponents of the program point out that the forests and parkway could be established now at relatively low expense and that in later years, when urban congestion spreads outward from the cities, the state-owned land would be of untold value to citizens of the state and its visitors. Eventually they hope that Massachusetts will establish a similar parkway to connect with the northern end of the Rhode Island system.

Seventeen public works projects, to cost more than $8,000,000, will be voted upon by the Rhode Island electorate at a special election Aug. 6. While the date of the election has been set, only a bare list of the projects is available. They were drawn up hurriedly and approved by state and federal boards, but Rhode Islanders as yet have only a sketchy outline of the proposed work.

In addition to the forest and parkway program, which will require nearly $2,000,000, other projects include improvement of ocean beaches, establishment of more public beaches controlled by the State, and construction work at the state institutions, state police barracks, the State College and the state airport.

Governor Green and administration leaders promise to start an education program this week to reveal details of the projects for the information of the voters. The Governor has promised that the voters will not be asked to decide on any "pig in a poke." Principal opposition to the measure so far has been that citizens of the state have been kept in the dark.

A year ago the voters approved $2,622,000 for a public works program including 28 projects. Several of these projects have been completed and virtually all the others are well under way. Among the most important ones were the development of the harbor at Point Judith, new buildings at the State College in Kingston and improvements at the state airport at Hillsgrove, now nearing completion.

Cocheco Mills Open Peacefully for Third Time Since May 27

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H., July 8 (AP)—The Cocheco Mills, twice closed by labor disputes, today opened peacefully for a third time since May 27 with workers filing through the gates unmolested by pickets.

Extra deputies and special city police were on duty in the mill area ready to enforce the provisions of a court injunction against the union barring picketing. No pickets appeared on the streets, Sheriff Scruton reported.

At the same time leaders of the United Textile Workers of America local union, organizers of the strike protesting wage reductions, prepared to confer with a federal conciliator, sent here from Washington, D. C.

Fulton Rindge, treasurer of the company, who announced the closing of the mill on June 14 due to alleged lack of proper protection for workers, was not in the city, his office reported today.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

criminal lawyer who has become a "lawyer-criminal." Mr. Cummings addressed the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

"There are some members of the bar who hold that derelictions from professional ethics should not be made a subject of public discussion. I do not for a moment believe in remaining silent when such outrageous conduct comes to notice. The legal profession is under peculiar obligations to keep its own ranks as clean as the statutes and the powers of the various bar associations can render them."

Relief—Repayment Urged in New York Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A pledge of those receiving relief to repay the city, when and if they can, was one of the new recommendations contained in the Tammany-controlled Board of Aldermen report on unemployment relief. This exhaustive report is the third on the subject, others by mayoral and state commissions having covered the ground thoroughly.

Other fresh suggestions were a removal of city families to the country, and a tax holiday applied to housing construction to benefit relief labor. For the most part, the report merely duplicated previous information.

War Veterans—Huge Rally in Germany

KASSEL, Ger. (AP)—Germany's war veterans went home from their greatest celebration today, loud in their praises of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler for his "gift" of a new army to the Reich.

Officials estimated that 350,000 persons attended the two-day fifth biannual meeting of the Kyffhäuser Bund, the nation's largest organization of former soldiers, in the greatest gathering of veterans ever held on German soil. Their chief acclamation was for speeches lauding Herr Hitler's military program.

Frontiers—Soviets Deny Manchu Accord

TOKYO—The Russian Ambassador today denied reports that Russia had accepted a plan for a Soviet-Manchoukuan border commission to delimit and demilitarize the border, according to the Associated Press. He admitted, however, that he had discussed the subject on several occasions with thhe Japanese Foreign Office.

In view of a serious potential dispute between the two nations over a long series of border incidents, the latest being Japan's demand to maintain military observers in Outer Mongolia (virtually a Soviet protectorate), a definite step toward settlement of the Manchoukuan border question would have been surprising at this time.

Chinese Flood—Yuen River Bursts Its Dikes

CHANGTEH, Hunan Province, China (AP)—The dikes on the Yuen River yielded to flood pressure today, loosing a torrent that caused many fatalities. The number could not be determined immediately, but all members of the foreign colony—among them 12 American missionaries—were reported safe.

Ten feet of water gushed about the residences of the Americans, representing the Northern Presbyterian Mission. Thousands of homes were inundated.

Heavy rains continued to fall and officials feared destruction would result unless the skies cleared soon. The floods already rivaled in relative volume those of 1931 when the Yangtse River burst its bounds and swelled through central China, causing thousands of fatalities.

Antitaxers—'Committee of Americans' Formed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles H. Sabin Jr., organizer of the Crusaders, who fought for prohibition repeal, now heads a movement to line up wealthy families for lower income tax rates. Taking the name "Committee of Americans," the organization has established offices in Rockefeller Center, and is circularizing for funds to finance a campaign against the "selfish and unprincipled politicians and rabble-rousers." The objectives also include a federal sales tax, the abolition of nuisance taxes and a balanced budget.

The committee is seeking 1,000,000 signatures to its petition to be presented in Washington "through our friendly Congressmen."

Review—King George at Mildenhall Airdrome

MILDENHALL AIRDROME, Eng. (AP)—King George, honoring the newest branch of his fighting forces, returned to the jubilee program July 6 with a review of the Royal air force.

The scene of the start of the England-to-Australia Derby of 1934 was chosen by the King for the ground review of the cream of his aerial fighting forces, which have been training and holding dress rehearsals for the event for a week.

Later in the day the King was to motor 35 miles to Duxford, Cambridgeshire, to join Queen Mary at an officers' mess and then review approximately 350 fighting planes of all types, gathered from 38 Royal air force squadrons.

Technological Revolt To Bring Utopia By 1960, Wellesley Hears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 8—Provided the capitalist system could be modified to allow the use of technological improvements already at the world's command, every man and woman would have an abundance of world's goods heretofore only dreamed of.

Such a change is entirely possible before 1960, according to Dr. Max Lerner, formerly of Sarah Lawrence University and recently appointed lecturer on government at Harvard.

Long in range and wide in scope Dr. Lerner said the change would be a gradual rather than a violent upheaval. He predicted such a world-wide industrial turnover would come as the result of technological improvements already known.

Technological Revolution

Quickly reviewing progress made since the first Industrial Revolution (1700-1850) and the second such movement (1850-1935), he predicted the next major industrial change would be called the "technological revolution." He named today's industrial era "the Power Age," but declared it would seem puny when reviewed by future historians.

Unused technological improvements of today, Dr. Lerner asserted, will be utilized to increase the productive capacity of today's economic system to nearly double the present output. It would raise the standard of living to a point where a consumer would be able to use all goods produced and still be able to pay for them with ease.

But he expressed the view that the world is not yet ready for new technical advances in industry and agriculture. This, because the world had not yet learned how to increase the capacity of the consumer to purchase the goods made under this enlarged plan. He blamed this on the present economic set-up with price and profit motive—rather than a centralized governmental control.

"Capitalism," he stated, "was certainly responsible for whatever technological improvements we have today—but it no longer appears to be a feasible system under whose flag we can make further progress."

Capitalism Must Go!

He listed three steps in technological advancement under the capitalist system: 1. The guild system. 2. The individualist type of capitalism. 3. The new "corporate type of capitalism."

"These three steps have come naturally," he declared, "and show that constant change appears to be necessary.

"It would appear that the capitalist system must go. This is made clear by the attitude of the people of this country—and by the attitude of the Roosevelt Administration.

"The capitalist system depends on profit—not on expanding so that more people may better their standard of living through technological improvements. Often manufacturers make more money by restricting production. That is the normal consequence of a price system in which business men are motivated by profits. We could double production today if we used all known technological knowledge."

As an example of this Dr. Learner quoted an agricultural authority, who, he said, had not been challenged in his recent statement that the entire population of the United States could be adequately fed by technologically improving the land of one midwestern state. Only 80,000 farmers would be needed to cultivate it, he said.

He then called such action suicidal for today, but pointed to the ease with which many people who do not have enough to live on today could be aided in the future by a slightly advanced program of technical improvements.

Tonight at 8:15 in Wellesley's Billings Hall, Dr. Edward C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Research, will conduct a public forum on social problems. A last-minute announcement today advised institute members of the arrival of Gardiner H. Means of the United States Department of Agriculture. He will make tomorrow morning's institute address.

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Highway Beautification Made Possible by Funds From Undiverted Gasoline Taxes

By a Staff Photographer

Side View of Clover-Leaf Construction on Worcester Turnpike, Giving Maximum of Safety and Convenience at Good Speeds

President Puts Faith In Guffey Coal Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

law, but also the regard which awaits those who—while interpreting the Constitution—also interpret public sentiment."

"The point is that in every great crisis of our history realization comes to us of how plain is our duty to keep the courts as free from party politics as it is humanly possible. There are many different ways to draw the court into politics. One is to regard it as a source of political candidates."

Has Two Motivations

The President's bold appeal for the Guffey bill has two background motivations. One is to avert a coal strike which was first threatened for June 16, when postponed to June 30, and now postponed to July 31. If the Guffey bill should fail, the strike, applying to the entire bituminous industry, would apparently be called under highly acrimonious circumstances.

The second reason for pressing the bill is apparently to challenge the Supreme Court, or at least clear the way and lay the groundwork in national sentiment for a constitutional amendment. By pressing dubious bill after bill—such as this coal bill, the Wagner labor bill, the AAA amendments, the TVA bill, the social security bill and so on down the list—the President is seeking to draw together into coalition all possible citizens whose toes might be trodden upon by adverse Supreme Court decisions.

He is swelling their ranks to the fullest extent, instead of leaving it to the relatively few who militantly regret the disappearance of codes under NRA or deplore the nullification of the Railroad Pension Act.

Meanwhile, by seeking to put the Guffey bill into operation, the President is producing a fait accompli confronting which the Supreme Court might conceivably pause before upsetting. A similar situation was produced by the disregard of the gold clause, and in the face of the monetary facts the court majority refused to upset the Government's action.

The NRA, on the other hand, had fallen into such desuetude that little direct effort was anticipated upon its overthrow.

Rallies Vested Interests

But if the President unites the nation's farmers, under AAA, organized labor, under the Wagner and Guffey bills, liberals and power consumers, under TVA, humanitarians and dependent persons under the social security legislation, he will have a great vested interest committed to constitutional amendment in case the Court maintains its adverse stand.

Although Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney General, refused to certify constitutionality of the Guffey bill, the President makes a strong case for its economic desirability. The industry, he points out, "has had many years of difficulty.

President Upholds Bill

"The product," he goes on, "is a great natural resource entitled to the consideration of Congress, both as to the conditions under which it is produced and distributed and as to the measures which may be taken for its conservation."

"Deposits are limited, he said, but "competition and over-expansion have brought destructive price reductions, which have inevitably reacted upon labor standards with a resulting dislocation, restriction, and obstruction of interstate commerce and a recurring danger of industrial strife.

"Circumstances such as these present the strongest possible illustration of how conditions of production directly affect commerce among the states.

The Nub of the Issue

"Admitting that mining coal, considered separately and apart from its distribution in the flow of interstate commerce, is an intrastate transaction, the constitutionality of the provisions based on the commerce clause of the Constitution depends upon the final conclusion as to whether production conditions directly affect, promote or obstruct interstate commerce in the commodity.

Taking Gas Taxes From Roads Faces Test in Massachusetts

Efforts to divert gas tax revenues away from road building in Massachusetts were today threatened with the test of constitutionality in the State Supreme Court.

That this test would be demanded was so strongly emphasized upon state legislators that they hesitated on the threshold of reporting Gov. James M. Curley's $35,000,000 work and wage bond issue, the interest of which would be paid for over a 15-year period from gas tax revenues.

Quick to respond to the attackers of his program, Governor Curley insisted today that he had sought and obtained a ruling upon the constitutionality of gas tax diversion through Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

More than 100 vigorously protesting motorists, businessmen and transportation authorities jammed the legislative hearing room today to denounce the Curley plan and declare the urgent need for building an impregnable bulwark in Massachusetts against the national trend to dip into gas tax funds to meet current government expenses. Almost every state in the country, they said, had succumbed to this "malignant" practice.

Start Made in 1933

Governor Curley's proposal would definitely add Massachusetts to the names of those states actually "earmarking" gas tax revenues for other than highway financing.

The doors to diversion in Massachusetts were swung wide two years ago when the legislators voted to transfer $8,000,000 of highway funds into the general fund. This year, they expect to use $9,000,000 of gas tax revenues for government expenses. These funds, however, were to reduce the state tax, thus enabling communities to use more of their own funds for road building. In this sense, Massachusetts escaped actual diversion of the gas tax away from the roads.

This year, there is no escape from diversion if Governor Curley's proposal is accepted. Hence the appearance in great numbers at the State House today of those interested in keeping the gasoline tax as a "use" tax through which the individual motorist pays for the upkeep of the roads in proportion to his consumption of gasoline.

Estimate on Diversion

In round figures, the Governor's bond issue would result in diverting nearly $2,500,000 a year in gas funds away from highway maintenance. Harry Stoddard, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Automobile Association, declared that such diversion was "hoodwinking the public." He based this contention on the original intent of the gas tax law passed in 1928 as "an act to provide funds toward the cost of construction and maintenance of highways and bridges."

It was back in 1924 that a gas tax was first proposed in Massachusetts by the Metropolitan Planning Commission. Nothing was done about it at that time. Again in 1928, the annual report of the commission recommended an excise tax on gasoline as "the fairest method of providing a fund for the support of the highways." Alvan T. Fuller was Governor at that time and he added his voice to that of the commission in his inaugural address, upholding the principle of the gas tax as an "equitable method for determining the amount to be paid by the individual motorist for the extension and upkeep of highways."

So the law was passed in 1928, and Massachusetts became the 46th state in the country to become "gas tax conscious." The initial state tax was two cents, this being raised to three cents in 1931 as a temporary measure to relieve unemployment. But the temporary measure has persisted. The tax still stands at three cents. And if Governor Curley's gas tax diversion plan goes through, the tax will have to be increased steadily over the next 15 years, according to the opponents of diversion.

Sales Tax Considered

"Either that or the state will have to look for some new source of tax revenue," said Henry F. Long, tax commissioner. He mentioned the sales tax as an alternative.

The pitfalls of gas tax diversion are apparent throughout the United States. A simple tax, easily collectible, is not so easily discarded, it is found. Proponents of diversion counter with the argument that the industrial emergency justifies breaking into the gas tax as a source of Governmen's revenue for general expense.

Gas tax collections for the nation in 1934 amounted to $735,136,000, of which $170,000,000 was collected by the Federal Government. In Massachusetts, the gas tax brought about $17,000,000 last year. Declines in the price of gas have helped motorists to overlook the rapid rise in gas taxes. Some six years ago, gas retailed at about 28 cents. Frequently, the cost of gas has risen about 20 cents without the tax.

It was declared by proponents of tax diversion that the gas tax had been instrumental in forcing down the retail price of gasoline which now ranges from 13 to 15 cents exclusive of the taxes. Hence, the danger of possibly widespread public condemnation. A sudden rise in the price of gasoline, according to Mr. Stoddard of the A. A. A., would wreck the gasoline tax and cripple the nation's highway development.

State Administration

Those who claimed, however, that gas tax diversion away from highway building constituted "pork barrel legislation" were reminded by Mr. Long, tax commissioner, that Massachusetts had been far more reasonable in its administration of the gas tax than most other states.

When the tax was imposed in 1928, Massachusetts motorists were paying a $10 car registration fee. It was felt at that time that a gas tax would measure the motorist's "use" of the highways and make him pay accordingly for the upkeep of the roads. A compromise was struck. The registration fee was lowered from $10 to $3 in exchange for the gasoline tax. In other words, where the state lost $7 on every motorist, it gained heavily in revenues from the motorist who made the most use of the roads.

Prevents Flexibility

The gas tax, according to Mr. Long, constituted a more equitable distribution of the road-building costs upon the motorist. But Mr. Long affirmed that he never favored a higher tax than two cents.

The real danger in the Governor's proposal, as seen by the many opponents of gas tax diversion, is this: it makes necessary a gasoline tax for 15 years, deprives the tax of its flexibility and fastens an "unjustifiable burden upon one class of taxpayer for benefits derived by all citizens."

Mr. Long, supporting the idea of a state pool for all tax revenues to be used for the needs of the state as they arise, deplored the contest over gas tax diversion. "Why," he asked, "should gas tax funds be earmarked for highways when the inheritance tax, for instance, is not applied to reducing taxes upon property that is inherited?

The agitation, he said, is not over the use of highway funds for other than highway purposes, but rather over the "hoodwinking of the public into thinking that highway funds are being used for road purposes when such is not the case."

Berlin Sends Note To Powers on Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

Heavy cruisers (London)	146,800	51,380
Light cruisers (London)	192,000	67,270
Destroyers (London)	150,000	52,500
Submarines (London)	52,700	18,445

In the category of battleships, Germany possesses only three armor-clad ships of 10,000 tons allowed by the Versailles Treaty, i. e. 30,000 tons, and may construct 153,750 tons more. The limit for these ships according to the Washington Treaty is 35,000 tons, but Great Britain as well as Germany would like to reduce it to 25,000 tons.

For aircraft-carriers the limit has been 27,000 tons. Both countries would also like to reduce it to 22,000 tons. Thus Germany could have two ships of this category taking in consideration the tonnage at her disposal, unless she prefers to build a greater number of smaller ships.

The limit of 10,000 tons for heavy cruisers gives Germany the right to five ships of that category if she chooses that size.

Gun Calibre Affects Cruisers

Germany possesses already six light cruisers of a total tonnage of 35,400 tons, thus 32,000 remain at her disposal for new ships. Here the limit is also 10,000 tons. The difference between heavy and light cruisers lies not in the tonnage but in the gun caliber.

Germany possesses 12 destroyers of 9600 tons thus about 43,000 tons are still at her disposal. The limit is here at present 1500 tons to 1850 tons.

A special regulation has been made for submarines. It is the only category in which Germany may exceed the 35 per cent, but she voluntarily agreed not to exceed 45 per cent for the present, which would mean 23,700 tons. At present Germany, which builds submarines of 250 tons, as well as Great Britain, consider the present limit of 2000 to 28,000 tons as highly exaggerated.

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Republican Crusaders Plan For Attack on Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

lican Party has a heart," he declared. "But we must have the courage to show them that, unlike our political opponents, we also have a head: and that the path to recovery requires the guidance of the dictates of that heart by the reason of that head. The needs of our distressed millions do come first. We must convince the people of the United States that the return to power of the Republican Party does not mean the immediate stoppage of relief for the hungry, nor the speedy termination of security legislation meant to protect generations yet unborn."

Retarding Business

Mr. Bender, who is president of the Ohio Federation of Republican Clubs, charged the Roosevelt policies with retarding business recovery. He asserted that the Democratic Party had carried through an utterly unlawful combination of the executive and legislative functions of government, declared that bureaucracy had been multiplied until tyranny was threatened, and averred that constitutional government had been endangered.

Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican national committee, in his greetings said in part:

"Please extend to the Republican gathering in Cleveland my cordial greetings and best wishes for a successful and constructive meeting. These regional Republican rallies should furnish excellent guide posts on the road to victor and have my hearty approval and encouragement.

"The entire nation is now alive to both the open and concealed threats against our institutions. An aroused electorate will surely retire the professors and professional political jobbers in 1936. Political insincerity and opportunism will be repudiated.

Obvious Differences

The limited turnout, contrasting with the swarms at the Springfield meeting, made obvious the difference within Republican ranks over the Cleveland conference.

Progressive Republicans took the lead in formulating the present regional meeting. They did not find sympathetic co-operation from various influential leaders of the Republican organization. The conflict between old guard and new guard came out sharply within the Pennsylvania contingent and had much to do with its size. Because of the fight, more delegates from Pennsylvania came. The old guard exceeded in size, but found the new guard entrenched in key positions, with its leader, Charles W. Carroll, making the keynote speech tonight.

The split between progressives and standpat Republicans came out swiftly in the opening speech of Mr. Bender, the permanent chairman. "Politicians of the old school of republicanism refusing to accept the implications of the vast Democratic majorities of today," he said, "are seeking to obstruct free speech and honest conviction within our party. They refuse to recognize that times have changed."

Some old-line Republican wheelhorses privately did not swallow this reference to "internal disagreements with east." Defending himself, Chairman Bender departed from his manuscript to demand whether a small group that had led the party to disaster owned it. "I am not a renegade Republican," he insisted at another point. Elsewhere he interpolated, "There are some who are asking who is running this convention. It is your convention." He added that he had invited every county chairman in this area.

Mr. Bender's endorsement of social legislation was received without applause. The conference reserved its enthusiasm for his thrusts at the Democratic Administration. Among organization Republicans there was a tendency to regret his apparent acceptance of the Roosevelt program of social change.

Immediate Prospects Of Strong Third Party Fade at Chicago Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 8—The chance of a strong radical party jumping into the presidential campaign of next year seemed more remote than before the third party conference just concluded here.

Whether the left wingers will put up a national ticket remains uncertain. The machinery for it has been built by the action taken here. So far as can be seen now, a weak third party may be initiated, but the prospect for a powerful new party has been minimized.

The Chicago conference on the whole has put a check at this time on the much discussed project of a virile third party so potent as to divide the liberal vote and possibly endanger President Roosevelts candidacy.

Organize Radicals

The most tangible result of the radical rally is the organization of many types of radicals into a common federation designed to promote by democratic means a new economic order. Through general public ownership it would seek to banish the profit system. The name of the league is the American Commonwealth Political Federation. Its aim is a new, left-wing political party, state and national.

The convention did not turn out as planned. It proved a runaway. After taking stock of everything, its most influential leaders decided the hour was premature for a third party. However, though they tried to hold the conference back, the enthusiastic majority clamored for an immediate declaration.

The conflict over policy was brought squarely before the meeting by the opposing reports of its committees on organization and on platform. The organization committee advised that the conference go on record as "favoring a new national political party based on the principle of production for us."

In Time for 1936

It proposed also that a national convention be called in time for the 1936 elections with the intent of placing the new party in the field.

In contrast the resolutions committee did not feel the conference should definitely declare for a third party. Instead it advised putting the movement into the hands of a steering committee, which would confer with the strong groups needed, such as labor unions, and after its canvass decide what was the most practical political action to take.

"The great mass organizations of the country must not be antagonized by premature and futile action," warned the spokesman of the resolutions committee. "If you adopt the report of the committee on organization, you are definitely committed to a 1936 convention. There is no assurance we can call a 1936 convention."

So great was the zest, especially of middle western delegates familiar with several new parties in control of State Administrations, that it took but a single speech to determine the tactics.

Discouraged by Nye

Establishment of a new political party at the present moment was discouraged by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota. Senator Nye counseled building a new party for the long-time pull. But not for the 1936 elections.

When prodded by advocates of immediate action as being too philosophical, the North Dakota liberal became more pointed in his estimate of the current possibilities of a third party, and told the delegates that the immediate prospect presented a "hopeless arena" and offered "no chance to win."

His advice to the conference was to work to assemble all the progressive elements into a single united movement and to lay the foundations for it at this time.

Division of the liberals in 1936 might throw back the control of the national government into the hands of those opposed to liberalism, he warned the conference.

"We make a mistake if we build for the immediate occasion," he declared. "Any party builded on an immediate issue or challenge at this time is not going to get very far but there is a great chance in building for the long pull of five, ten or twenty years from now, when here will be greater opportunity for liberalism."

Failure of the trade unions to send a more influential set of leaders proved a disappointment to the designers of the conference. While some able labor men participated, organized labor did not show the interest counted on, it was granted.

Coming Events

Events of the next eight months will dictate the outcome of the third party left wing movement, it is expected. What President Roosevelt does, particularly with the tax bill, is regarded as very important. What the business situation is furnishes another factor. Whether several more states, such as North Dakota and Montana, come in is significant. Wisconsin and Minnesota, while reported sympathetic, have as a matter of fact not yet come in themselves.

Hence it is not yet clear whether there will be a radical presidential ticket or not in 1936. But there may be state tickets in any case. State organization is to be pursued.

The real drive, as many figure, comes in the congressional elections of 1938, And the presidential campaign of 1940.

The biggest tussle of the two days blew up over the question of admitting Communists to membership. They were barred.

Federation Appeal

The political appeal of the federation is primarily to the unemployed. It was brought out by the spokesman of the resolutions committee during the debate on platform.

Its preamble urges that the "industrial and natural resources of the country be acquired, owned and operated by the people for their common interests."

The first plank declares for "unlimited production for use by and for the unemployed."

This is partially explained by another resolution favoring "immediate public ownership and operation of natural resources, transportation and communication, public utilities, mines, munitions plants, and basic industries." The start on such a program, many propose, would be made through the employment by the Government, of the many millions of unemployed at the production of all kinds of commodities.

Other demands included these: union wages for the unemployed; cost of production for farm products; heavy taxation of large incomes and of corporate surpluses; right of the worker to join a union of his choice; moratorium legislation for farmer and city home owner; federal ownership and operation of the banking system; and a constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to make all laws it deems necessary for the general welfare of the people.

Besides Chairman Amlie these other officers were elected: John H. Bosch of Minnesota, national vice-president of the Farmers' Holiday Association; Alfred M. Bingham, executive secretary, and Prof. Douglas treasurer.

The executive committee consists of Representative George Schneider of Wisconsin, Judge John L. Wirds of Iowa Falls, Iowa, Judge Jeffries of Detroit, Howard Y. Williams, national organizer of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota, Frank Rosenbloom of Illinois, national vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Lillian Herrstein, a spokesman of organized public school teachers of Chicago, and Prof. Henry P. Fairchild of New York University who is chairman of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation of New York.

Leader

Wide World

Roy M. Harrop
National Chairman of Farmer-Labor Party

Farmer-Labor Party Leader Outlines Program

OMAHA, Neb., July 8 (AP)—Although this was the first day of a political convention called by Roy M. Harrop, national chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party, to unite his forces with third-party advocates, he planned to devote today to conferences to complete the convention program and name a keynote speaker.

Mr. Harrop predicted delegates from 30 states would attend the meeting for the purpose of organizing a strong campaign in favor of an "American prosperity plan which will make money and credit the servant and not the master of mankind." But early today no delegates had arrived.

Senator Huey Long of Louisiana was named by Mr. Harrop as the likely choice of the convention as its presidential nominee. He said he expected a Kentucky delegation, due here Tuesday, to nominate Senator Long.

Mr. Harrop, in a proposed platform, suggested that the convention adopt planks designated to raise the standard of American living to a point where every family will be guaranteed a return of at least $2500 a year.

He further proposed establishment of a national marketing system; government ownership of banks, railroads, electric power and the steel industry; a public works four-year program through a $20,000,000,000 appropriation; complete abolition of child labor; shorter hours for labor; substantial reductions in taxes of the smaller wage earner with increased inheritance taxes and higher assessments on incomes in the higher brackets with the Government to take all income over $500,000 a year, and direct election of the President.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. The Arts of the Theater in Java by Stowitts; White Embroidery; objects recently excavated at Rayy, Persia; 15th century Italian Engravings; Contemporary English Prints; etchings by Jacques Callott; etchings by Frank Benson; English Mezzotints. Painting of the week. Free guidance at 11 o'clock; afternoon guidance at 2 on Saturdays.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11; admission 25 cents. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Architecture in prints. New fresco by Lewis Rubenstein and assistants, Sept. 1.

Children's Museum of Boston (Jamaica Plain)—Open free daily and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Special exhibitions through July include through the courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, drawings, paintings, and figures modeled in plastecine by children; also by members of the Copper Craft Club of the Children's Museum, hand wrought objects in copper, silver, and iron.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — German painting, drawing, and sculpture from Gothic period to modern art.

Boston Public Library, (Copley Square)—ERA Arts and Crafts.

Vose Galleries—Large exhibition of Colonial American Portraits.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of Medici and Modern Prints.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of prints.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of ERA Arts and Crafts. Through July 28.

Boston Athenaeum—The Royal Family, past and present in contemporary and historical prints and photographs, July 31.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—New exhibition of miscellaneous American etchings.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors and oils by "A New England Group."

Old Corner Lending Library—Lithographs and drawings by Dudley Morris.

Doll & Richards—General exhibitions of paintings and prints.

Garo Studios—Pencil sketches by Carl H. Nordstrom.

Fine Arts Theater—Portraits by Charlotte Lamson, July 12. Also original illustrations from Rebecca Cushman's "Swing Your Mountain Gal."

Goodman-Walker, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings of backstage by Angelo Pinto. Engravings and woodcuts by Dürer and his contemporaries.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday]

Dr. Graham Declines Missouri Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Preferring to remain president of his alma mater, the University of North Carolina, Dr. Frank P. Graham, when he learned he was being considered for the post of president of the University of Missouri, asked that his name be eliminated.

North Carolina University has shown much progress under Dr. Graham's leadership. He has mapped out plans for the consolidation of the school's various functions, as authorized by the Legislature. Already the engineering departments at Chapel Hill and Raleigh have been consolidated and will be located at the State College unit here.

CCC's Radio Amateurs Build Up Eight Great Networks for Army

When a goodly portion of the nation's army of CCC boys isn't busy at the end of a pick, a shovel or an ax, it is using up spare time on a telegraph key. For a fair number of the CCC boys were "hams," or amateur radio operators, before they were drawn into the corps, and under their direction a nation-wide radio network that has escaped public attention has grown up in approximately more than 3000 corps forestry camps in the United States, a survey shows.

The Federal Communications Commission reports that there are already more than 100 official CCC radio stations in operation. Most of the operators of these stations are either former amateur or commercial operators.

Not only does this radio network serve as a vast communication channel for the camps but it is also encouraged by the United States Army as well for it is augmenting the radio system that the Army is building up for emergencies.

Eight Regional Networks

As a matter of fact, the 100-station radio network operated by the CCC really consists of eight regional networks, each centered in Army corps area headquarters. Of the nine Army corps areas, all but one boast a forestry network and that one is in the crowded New York region where telephone and telegraph communication facilities are ample.

Every day thousands of official orders are transmitted from corps area headquarters to the various camps of the 3000 in the forestry setup, and it is the CCC's own network that takes care of this huge communications job. From dawn to dusk amateur operators affiliated with the CCC sit with headset and 'bug," receiving and transmitting the orders that are issued as part of the Army administration of the camps.

Biggest of all the forestry networks is that in the Third Corps Area, consisting of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. In this region 35 stations handle the communications that guide the operation of hundreds of camps.

This official business is transmitted on government frequencies, usually between 4000 and 4500 kilocycles. In the evening, when official business is completed, the CCC wireless devotees switch to the 3500-4000 kilocycle amateur band and get in touch with other amateur operators in the customary "ham" fashion.

Many Amateur Stations

Transmitters and receivers used by these official CCC stations are supplied by the Government, but there are hundreds of amateurs in the camps who have set up their own private equipment. While they are not part of the official group, they act in a semiofficial capacity by instructing CCC members in the radio art. At present there are some 5000 students tutoring under CCC amateurs.

This separation of official and unofficial stations is quite distinct in all but one corps area, the ninth, which comprises the Mountain and Pacific states, except Colorado. Here the amateur operators handle Government business just as official stations handle it in the other camps. Doubling of the CCC enrollment to 600,000 under the program started April 1 has given considerable impetus to radio activity in the camps.

Typical of the amateurs' performance record was the recent warning radioed by operators at the Curran, Mich., camp to the effect that a group of CCC fire-fighters were surrounded and trapped by flames without realizing it. Quick work by two operators who were notified by a fire-tower lookout brought rescue crews to the scene.

Monday's Meeting Night

CCC radio amateurs have thus supplemented fire-warning activities of the United States Forestry Service, where radio communication is an important part of the conservation program.

A good share of the amateurs in the forestry camps belong to the Army's amateur network for emergency use. Each Monday evening the Army gets in touch with its 1500 "hams" who participate in training programs assigned to prepare them for instant participation in a military network should war or other emergencies arise.

Nearly all communications on the CCC network are in code, with an occasional amateur having "phone" equipment capable of handling the spoken word. The Army itself maintains an official military network reaching all nine corps areas, with its higher power stations handling a tremendous volume of Army and other Government business.

[A Monday radio feature]

What's Going On in the Arts

Rockport Annual Show

Rockport, Mass.

THE first section of the Rockport Art Association's fifteenth annual exhibition opened July 3 in the galleries at the Old Tavern. The second section is to be presented from Aug. 4 to Sept. 3. The show almost parallels in character and quality that offered by the North Shore Arts Association, although the number of entries is less, including 97 oils and water colors, 47 etchings, drawings and designs, and two pieces of sculpture.

All Cape Ann art offerings tend to overlap in personnel. Here, as in Gloucester, one finds the work of such painters as Anthony Thieme, A. T. Hibbard, Charles P. Gruppe, W. Lester Stevens, Nicola D'Ascenzo, Harrison Cady, John Goss, Yarnall Abbott, John Lavalle and Maurice Compris.

An outstanding canvas comes from Gifford Beal. "Winter, Rockport," presents three fishermen standing knee-deep in snow on a promontory overlooking the water. Land slopes down past the gable of a house nestled against the hill. Across the harbor stretches a bluish land suggestion. The men are intent and rugged, purposeful.

Emile A. Gruppe

Another noteworthy contribution is the panoramic "Vermont Fall" by Emile A. Gruppe, with its lush pattern of hills under the spell of autumn colors. Similar in choice of subject, but more suave in treatment is "Autumn in the Berkshires" by Marian P. Sloane. Color quality of tree verdure lends appeal also to Ann Brockman's "Rockport Landscape," where the bluish-gray-green of willow trees creates a personal touch. That the artist has been fascinated by this feature of her canvas is further attested by a water color close-up, "The Willow Tree."

Herbert Barnett, represented by "Winter Afternoon" and "Cornish Morning," exemplifies a sensitive color range in gray-subdued pastel tones ranging from pink to brown and tan. Landscape is analyzed down to its essentials, with more interest in the pattern effect of the whole than in the reproduction of any particular scene.

Esther Williams possesses a keen interest in multiple figure compositions dealing with musicians. Her ideas are interesting, her viewpoint is not hackneyed, and there lurks about her vision a personal sensitiveness that, once coupled with adequate technique, should produce compositions of quality.

The usual in harbor scenes is varied by "Evening Race" from the brush of Marguerite S. Pearson who combines the realistic but more than a hint of the decorative in the treatment of little white sails and their reflections caught in blue, still water, and held as vibrant pattern note amid the environing paint commentary upon docks and fish houses.

The still-life, "Roses," by John C. E. Taylor, stems, possibly through a predilection for surrealism, from the mother plant of eighteenth century realism. "Pears," by Gertrude Martin Tonsberg, with juicy, tridimensional form, belongs to an ever-increasing trend toward technical perfection to be traced not so many years back to the modern Cézanne.

"Calendulas" by Mildred C. Jones offers a brilliant color pattern less tied to realistic acccuracy; while "Flowers" by Esther Williams presents a bouquet almost unrecognizable as to species, yet curiously effective in color welding.

John Goss

There are also some excellent portraits, including "Anita" by Mildred C. Jones, with a quaint piquancy that leads one back to the work of Robert Henri; "Portrait of A. B. LeBoutillier" by George T. LeBoutillier; "Jean" by Henryk F. Twardzik; "Alexander Chamberlain" by Samuel F. Hershey, and "Virginia" by John Lavalle.

An outstanding water color is "Carnival" by John Goss, deriving its vivid sense of gaiety from skillful manipulation of myriad color accents that symbolize pennants and people, and, in the aggregate, give the tempo of a summer beach resort.

In the black and white section one should note "Long Shadow" and "Coast Guard" by Stow Wengenroth; the fisherfolk sketches by Gifford Beal, and William C. McNulty's "Demolishing Century Theater, N. Y."

Among the many exhibitors are Reynolds Beal, Gertrude Martin Tonsberg, Galen J. Perrett, Blanche Colman, Pauline J. Paull, Otis Pierce Cook Jr., Charles Curtis Allen, B. W. Presnal, Antonio Cirino, Parker S. Perkins, Richard A. Holberg, Elinor M. Goodridge, Prescott Jones, Elizabeth R. Withington, William B. Hazelton, H. T. Carpenter, Hal Ross Perrigard, John A. Cook, Angelina V. Stevens, and Susan Barse Miller—all painters—John M. Buckley, Sidney Raynes, Eleanor C. Thomas, Marguerite E. Peaslee, Edith A. Lowell, Joseph T. Higgins, John J. Barry, Alice F. Tilden—contributors of black and whites, and the two sculptors Richard H. Recchia and Franz H. Denghausen. D. G.

Art and ERA

AT THE Boston Public Library there is on display a collection of handicraft and pictures made under the sponsorship of the Emergency Relief Administration. Included are objects of leatherwork, jewelry, lace, masks, fibre, wood block prints, drawings and paintings.

It would help the visitor to have some information as to the type of craftsmen included in this group. To judge from most of the pictures, it is the amateur. The handicrafts reveal the knowledge of technique and the assertiveness of ideas. It is a curious mixture which averages up to a disappointing show. Frankly, we were bewildered, and, if the Emergency Relief is intended merely to keep idle hands busy, then we withhold our criticism since it is uncalled for. If, on the other hand, any standard is maintained as to quality and artistic grade, in certain departments there is an inexcusable laxity. The jewelry is probably the best, in fact all metal contributions are notable. Objects cut from amberol, leather work, and crotcheting are capably done. All the pictorial contributions in color, or black and white, are below the professional basis.

Looking over this exhibition, it occurred to us what a graphic criticism it provides of the individualistic trend in art of today. Many contributors are capable; few are endowed with imagination. Gathered under a capable leader they might be given designs and projects and proceed to do a good job.

Holman's Print Shop

A few odds and ends prove interesting in the early summer exhibition at Holman's Print Shop on Park Street. There are, for instance, some very ably painted landscapes by Piet Rackwicz. They are miniatures, done in oil, applied with a summary brush.

In addition, there are many photogravures from the most famous portraits by John Singer Sargent.

D. A.

Long's Dictatorship Extended by Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee to control the expenditures of all school boards and to select the school teachers, the committee having the right to nominate new teachers in event of disagreement between the committee and the school board.

3. Through the state bureau of criminal identification the right to refuse commissions to any deputy sheriff and to refuse to permit any sheriff to discharge an employee in his office.

Large numbers of other laws have been passed at the five special sessions preceding the present one, and several others were passed at this session, but when the powers mentioned have been fully exercised, there is no need for the others. Senator Long had the other bills passed in earlier sessions as he was approaching the dictatorship which he is now about to assume in earnest and had some others passed at this session merely to make the effectiveness doubly secure in some cases.

The civil service commission is composed of the governor, the lieutenant-governor, the speaker of the house, the attorney-general, the secretary of state, the state superintendent of education and the superintendent of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

Although the commission has been in existence for more than six months, no examinations have been given and no requirements have been set up for public employees of the police and fire departments, over which it has had authority. It has removed but one man, the chief of police at Hammond, who was opposed by the Long forces in that town. The commission has power to approve and to disapprove appointments at will.

The budget committee, which is given control over the schools of the state, is composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the State Superintendent of Education. The committee has power to fix budgets of expenditures of the various parishes and to approve teachers, salaries, etc., with its decision final in case of controversy. In effect this committee can take over the functions of the local school boards to as great an extent as it desires.

The superintendent of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation, Brig.-Gen. Louis F. Guerre, is commander of the military district of East Baton Rouge parish in which martial law has prevailed since Jan. 6. The superintendent, so far as actions of the bureau are concerned, is the bureau.

The session passed a number of bills which provide penalties for use of relief moneys for political purposes, but all efforts of the anti-Long forces to put in amendments to provide criminal penalties for using state funds for political purposes were promptly killed. It was asserted by administration spokesmen that the state already has adequate laws on the subject.

The bills were aimed at Mr. Long's enemies who occupy positions with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Louisiana and who, Senator Long has charged, are about to use the federal moneys for political purposes.

Roosevelt's Restrictions Opposed at Chapel Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Albert Coates, director of the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, has written a letter to the work-relief authorities in Washington, objecting to the restrictions placed upon projects by President Roosevelt in limiting expenditures to those that will employ one man for each $1100 to $1200 expended.

"No permanently useful public works construction or improvements can possibly be accomplished under such restrictions," said the letter. "No project involving any appreciable amount of materials can be built."

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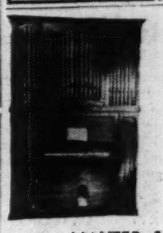

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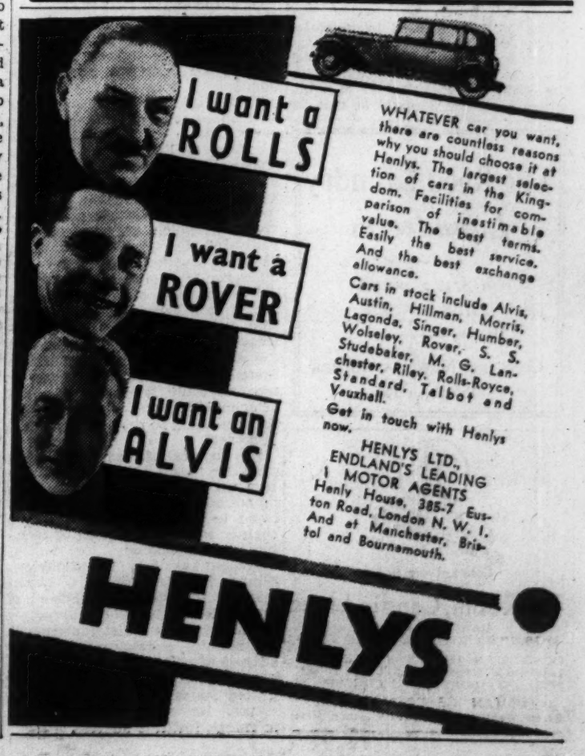

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Avoiding Pin-Pricks in the Pacific

On This Wise Restraint of Jingoists in Japan and United States Peace Depends, Monitor Writer Holds—Points of Friction Are Serious but Can Be Solved by Mutual Good Will

Japan's Far Horizons
Fifth of Seven Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The frequent exchange between America and Japan of "good will" visits, missions and messages, while beneficial in itself and creditable to the American and Japanese sponsors, is not an altogether favorable sign in regard to American-Japenese relations.

The intensive stressing of good will implies that there is some ill will to be overcome. And no review of the important subject of American-Japanese relations, which affects so intimately the future peace of the Pacific, would be of much value if it failed to take frank account of the criticisms which are heard on both sides of the Pacific.

Certain aspects of Japanese policy since 1931 have been viewed with little favor in America, especially by the most vigorous advocates of peace and internationalism. There is a general feeling in America that the edifice of peaceful equilibrium in the Pacific which was reared with so much care at the Washington Conference has been overturned by Japan's one-sided action in Manchuria, followed up by the denunciation of the Washington Naval Treaty.

Japan's Case

There is apprehension that the elimination of foreign oil companies from Manchoukuo may be only the prelude to other developments which will be injurious to American trade interests in East Asia. Some American business firms feel themselves menaced by the competition of Japanese goods, produced at much lower cost. Less responsible publicists indulge in fantasies about Japanese schemes of world conquest, plots to blow up the Panama Canal and what not.

So much for American criticisms of Japan. What of the Japanese case against America? High in the list of Japanese grievances against America is the American Immigration Law of 1924, with what they regard as its implied stigma of racial inferiority. The extreme sensitiveness and national pride of the Japanese has created around this issue an atmosphere of emotional bitterness that is out of proportion to the practical effect of the law on Japanese emigration to America.

Such questions as Manchoukuo, China and naval ratios are viewed very differently in Tokyo and in Washington. Except in a small and now uninfluential circle of westernized liberals, there is no disposition among the Japanese people to question the rightness of their Government's attitude on any of these points.

People Won Over

A press that speaks with only one voice where foreign policy is concerned has easily convinced a nationalistically minded people that Japan acted in self defense in Manchuria and at Shanghai, that the recent difficulties in North China were a result of Chinese perfidy and that responsibility for the failure to reach a naval agreement rests not with Japan for demanding parity but with America and Great Britain for refusing it.

The recent impressive American naval maneuvers in the Pacific have been interpreted here as an evidence of aggressive American designs. Quite typical, in this connection, is the comment of a Japanese publicist, Tsunayuki Masazuki, in a recent magazine article:

"The naval maneuvers show that: (1) The United States still plans to carry out her Far Eastern policy under the cover of armed force. (2) The United States has no intention of lessening her armaments. That she insistently claims a stronger navy than that of Japan is attributable to her desire to carry out an offensive against the Far East, if such a necessity should arise. . . . The American claim to naval supremacy in the Pacific is not justified on considerations of mutual amity, international co-operation and world peace. . . . That the United States at this moment should stage such aggressive naval maneuvers, giving evidence of her plan to maintain a bigger navy than that of Japan, even if a no-treaty naval situation arises, may be termed a step running counter to the principle of world peace."

Blunt Speaking

Still stronger language is used in another magazine article by a retired Japanese Ambassador, Sadatsuchi Uchida, who writes:

"If there is no danger of war between America and Japan there is no justification for America's claims for a bigger navy. Neither is there any need for America to maintain large battleships of an offensive character with a long cruising range. . . . While closing her own doors to Japanese nationals and to other Asiatic races and preventing those already within her borders from engaging in business on an equal footing with the whites, the United States demands the Open Door in China and supports her claims with potential force, thus ignoring the spirit of the antiwar pact which was initiated at her own suggestion."

Mr. Uchida concludes by offering to America the following rather bluntly phrased advice:

"America should scrap the so-called Stimson Doctrine and recognize Manchoukuo, so that the two countries may enter into commercial treaty relations. At the same time she should recognize Japan's Monroe Doctrine and refrain from interfering in the affairs of the Far East. There can certainly be no wiser policy for the United States to follow."

Geography Favors Peace

So the list of mutual grievances is fairly extensive. Yet the situation is not as dark as some alarmist publicists on both sides of the Pacific would represent it. Nature has happily created a situation in which neither country could count on victory in an offensive war against the other. Even with a five-three ratio of naval superiority, America, with no fortified naval base west of Hawaii, would be at a great disadvantage in launching a frontal attack on Japan, with its numerous surrounding small islands, admirably adapted for purposes of submarine defense.

If Japan should achieve naval parity, it would be in no position to launch a successful offensive against Hawaii, much less against America's western coast. The fact that the defensive possibilities of both countries predominate so greatly over the offensive possibilities is almost certain to exert a stabilizing and pacifying influence.

Then many of the issues which have arisen between America and Japan are of a relatively minor character and could easily be paralleled in the relations of other states which have no intention of going to war with each other. Japan will never declare war on account of America's immigration regulations. America will not resort to arms because the Manchoukuo state oil monopoly has worked out disadvantageously for American oil companies. There need be no cause for undue alarm if no naval agreement is concluded; it is quite probable that financial exigencies will make Japan less inclined to exercise than to assert the right to parity.

Issues Soluble

There is no existing issue between America and Japan that is not capable of solution if approached by both sides in a spirit of tact, accommodation and mutual understanding of each other's psychological attitude. The thorniest of these issues is unquestionably the practical application of Japan's claim of political hegemony in East Asia, i. e., over China.

True, the American stake in China is much smaller than is commonly realized. American investments in China are valued at about $200,000,000, about a sixth of the British figure, which is slightly in excess of the Japanese. America's sales to China in 1933 amounted to $51,941,000, about 3 per cent of the total American exports. In the same year American exports to Japan were valued at $143,434,000, almost three times the figure for China.

A year of warfare at modern costs of destructiveness would wipe out the potential value of American exports to China for decades, and an economic crippling of Japan would injure America's best customer in the Far East. That war would be economically ruinous for Japan, which is already panting and staggering under the burden of the armaments which it feels obliged to maintain in order to assert its new position of primacy in the Far East, is obvious.

Psychological Factors

But unfortunately the most conclusive proof that war is fundamentally unprofitable does not make it impossible. Wars develop more often from gusts of emotion than from cold-blooded calculation. So the relatively small size of America's material interest in China would not necessarily avert the risk of serious complications if some future Japanese policy or action should be interpreted as a grave infringement of American rights in that part of the world. A distinguished American statesman with whom I talked shortly before leaving America for Japan, remarked:

"American citizens engaged in legitimate business abroad deserve such protection as the Government can give them. There is no way in which we could compel our citizens to stop doing business in China. They are pretty active and enterprising people."

Here seems to be the kernel of the future maintenance of untroubled American-Japanese relations: the creation of a modus vivendi under which the safeguarding of American commercial interests can be fitted into the new political picture which has been created by Japan's domination of Manchoukuo and by her insistent assertion of the right to a pre-eminent political position in East Asia.

Avoiding Pin-Pricks

It would be futile and mistaken to overlook the existence of certain problems in the Pacific area which demand mutual understanding, imagination and good will if they are to be satisfactorily solved. But it would be still more futile and mistaken to assume that there is any "inevitable" drift toward breach and conflict. In many respects time as well as nature is on the side of peace and reason.

If provocative gestures and pin-pricks on both sides of the Pacific can be avoided, if Japanese public opinion comes to realize that America possesses sympathetic understanding for Japan's special problems, and especially for the strong pressure of its rapidly growing population, the present mood of intense national self-assertion may abate. Japan may come to realize that the costs and dangers of playing a lone hand in the Pacific outweigh the advantages.

Then the time will be ripe for a new settlement of the naval problem and a new adjustment of national interests in China, based, perhaps, not on formal documents but on a general understanding of enlightened self-interest by all the powers concerned.

Closure of Suez Called Antilegal

(Continued from Page 1)

regime which would become necessary in the circumstances assumed, there would be no room for British flags, cannon and soldiers at Gibraltar or for any particular British representation, with or without armed forces, along the Suez Canal.

Is Great Britain (assuming that she does not back down from her strong stand against Italian use of force in Ethiopia—a retreat already indicated), prepared to carry this problem to its logical conclusion in support of her defense of the League of Nations? Signor Gayda ironically asks. If she did, by what means and by what powers would the safety of the straits be guaranteed against fortuitous facts or acts of irresponsible persons? He refuses to believe that any sane Englishman would support "the most vaporing pacifists in the nation that Great Britain could alone undertake the calamitous mission of blockading the straits. Such an eventuality, he declares, would be considered by any country whatsoever as an explicit act of hostility.

Open to All Ships

Italy holds that in no circumstances can Britain or any other country or even the League of Nations close the Suez Canal. The first article of the nine-power convention concerning Suez provides that:

"The maritime canal of Suez shall always be free and open in time of war, as in time of peace, to every ship of trade or war, without distinction of flag. In consequence the high contracting parties agree to make no attack upon the free usage of the canal in time of war as in time of peace. The canal shall never be subjected to the menace of blockade."

The wording of this article is so clear that it cannot give rise to any dispute and if the question of transit through the Suez Canal is to be raised at all, then it should be examined from a general standpoint as affecting all straits and canals. So runs the Italian argument. But until that is done the Suez Canal Convention retains all its validity. If the canal should be closed to Italian ships, Italy would regard such action by whomsoever made as an act of war and would respond accordingly.

Closing of the Suez Canal carries tremendous strategic possibilities, since this ribbon of blue water across the desert is the only sea route to Italy's East African colonies, to India and the Far East, short of the 10,000-mile voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, or the longer one by way of Panama.

Convention Violated

In practice, the terms of the 1888 convention have not been uniformly observed. Great Britain signed with reservations that were not removed until 1904. Meanwhile, Spain had been refused passage during its war of 1898 with the United States. During the World War, Britain violated the convention by fortifying both sides of the canal and stationing troops to defend it. In 1915, Turkish forces were twice repulsed. Vessels of the Central Powers were excluded, but the canal remained open to Allied and neutral shipping.

Signor Gayda's reliance on the letter of the convention thus takes little account of the way it has been applied in emergencies.

The extent to which Italian preparations for any eventualities in the dispute with Ethiopia are still being pushed ahead is revealed by the extraordinary movement of Italian merchant ships along the Red Sea.

From May 1 to the middle of June no less than 55 different Italian merchant ships have passed the Suez Canal bound for the three Italian ports along the Red Sea and Indian Ocean—Massawa in Eritrea, and Mogadiscio and Merka in Somaliland.

Shipping Boom

In normal times only three ships would have been employed on this route in a month and a half. The remaining 52, which vary in size from the 1300-ton Messapia to the 24,000-ton Saturnia, have been chartered by the Italian Government for service in this region to carry troops and workers, war material and foodstuffs in the prospect of further complications in East Africa.

Until only a few months ago some of these vessels were laid up in Italian harbors, others were engaged in the regular liner services between Italy and North and South America, South Africa and Australia, while others were trading as tramps in various parts of the world.

The diversion of so much tonnage from its normal trade routes has naturally been beneficial to shipping of other nations. The freight markets which are still acutely depressed have been somewhat relieved by the concentration of Italian shipping activity in one quarter. Italian tramp tonnage has been completely withdrawn from the River Plata trade. Argentine wheat shipments to Italy are now being largely secured by British and other ships.

This large Italian shipping movement to and from East Africa is naturally having a very considerable effect on Suez Canal revenue. Italian shipping via the canal during the first quarter of 1935 totaled 751,000 tons against 517,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The increase in the second quarter will surely be much greater.

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King's Counsel

Wide World

Miss Helen Kinnear
First Canadian King's Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Women of the British Empire are steadily advancing into the professions, but Miss Helen Kinnear of Canada is believed to be the first woman King's Counsel in the Empire.

Job-Hunting Youths In Los Angeles Get Help of Kiwanians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 8—Hundreds of transient youths who failed to find a pot of gold under the rainbow in southern California are being helped to re-establish themselves in their own homes through an assistance program initiated here by the Kiwanis Club.

Los Angeles is the end of the road for wandering boys from all sections of the United States. Throughout the recent business depression they have arrived here in large numbers, and normally are placed in detention camps to be fed, clothed and housed at public expense.

For a stated amount of outdoor labor, an occupant of these camps also is paid a small wage, most of which must be accumulated until it is sufficient to purchase transportation back to his legal residence or home. Almost every eastbound train carries some of these repatriates.

In response to somewhat more than 300 letters sent out from the Los Angeles Kiwanis Club on each average month, many wandering youths are said to have been anchored in their home communities. Messages of appreciation have poured into the club headquarters from all parts of the United States.

Second Canadian Parley Called for Next June

CANTON, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—The second conference on Canadian-American affairs—unofficially known as the "North American Community Council"—will be held at Queens University in Kingston, Ont., next June.

The decision to carry on the project launched at St. Lawrence University here June 17 was announced today by Prof. A. B. Corey of St. Lawrence, who suggested the first conference.

Youth Holds Public Eye

(Continued from Page 1)

between the ages of 16 and 25, about 3,000,000 are denied constructive activity.

Millions Fail to Find Jobs

A report made by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor estimates that in July, 1934, 2,450,000 out of 6,800,000 employable high school and college graduates between 18 and 29 years of age were out of work. Within the group from 18 to 24, 44 per cent of the high school graduates and 35 per cent of the college graduates were unemployed.

An FERA survey showed that approximately 300,000 persons on relief in October, 1934, had never held a job and that nine out of every 10 of them were between the ages of 16 and 25.

On top of the general scarcity of jobs, many youths in industrial communities felt the effect of NRA codes which established a minimum age of 16 for gainful employment.

Only Part of Story

Figures do not, however, tell the real story. To realize this significance, one must investigate the human relations lying behind them.

As John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, puts it:

"Thousands of young people are all set for the race of life, eager to sprint down the track of accomplishment but they find their hands and feet bound and there is no starter ready to fire the gun."

Each spring approximately 2,000,000 young people march out of high schools and colleges, to start making a living. They have no place to go. The nation spends $2,500,000,000 each year to prepare them through education but to many a baffled youth, this money seems to have been spent in vain if they cannot find useful and remunerative employment that gives them a chance to contribute to the common welfare of the nation.

Get to Breaking Point

Soon their morale begins to break down. They live off their family until that becomes unbearable. Some begin to wander aimlessly about the country.

They begin to lose their skill and their interest in intellectual things.

They become a prey for impulses that lead to crime and dishonesty. Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau, told the conference on crime recently held here that "economic security is the most important measure of crime prevention before us today."

Nineteen years has been found by criminologists to be the age at which the crime rate is the highest.

Not wanting to display himself at a disadvantage or as a failure among his fellows and having no money to spend, the unemployed youth tends to avoid social contacts of a normal kind.

Country Loses Most

But most important of all, say educators, is the danger of irreparable loss to the society of the priceless, creative and ingenious living of millions of young people.

"If there is one thing to which democracy is more devoted than any other," says Mr. Studebaker, "it is the flowering of the creative abilities among the mass of the people. The whole struggle for self-government was predicated on the idea that it should release people to develop their full faculties to make their contributions to the life of the whole people."

Yet today the nation is in danger of losing a large contribution from one of the most important segments of its population.

Rural Areas Hard Hit

The rural districts have an acute problem of their own with which to deal. The song, "How're You Goin' to Keep 'Em Down on the Farm, After They've Seen Paree?" popular at the close of the World War, was of more than passing significance. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 farm lads went to the war, and many of them never went back to the country. In 1910, only 2.6 per cent of all the farm operators in the United States were 60 years of age or over. By 1920, the percentage of this age group had increased to 24.5 per cent and by 1930 to 27.7 per cent.

There was a net loss in farm population each year between 1920 and 1930 of 1,000,000. About half of these were young people going to town to look for jobs. In many cases they were the best-trained and most intelligent young folks in the farm community. Comparatively few college graduates went back to the farm. The depression had already begun on the farm, but the cities were prospering.

Back to the Farm

Since 1930, the picture has drastically changed. Their jobs in the city gone, many young people have gone back to the family farm where they know there is at least food. The farm-to-city migration has been reversed.

While the 1930 census showed only 6,000,000 youths living on farms, authorities estimate that that number has increased to at least 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 today. Many of these young folks are faced with the outlook of making their living permanently on the land.

For a number of years advantages along social and vocational lines have been afforded farm youths by the 4-H Clubs, the Future Farmers of America, state university extension services and by farm organizations. Recently in some sections FERA classes have been initiated.

New Problem Arises

But there has been no program of dimensions large enough to take care of this recent backwash of young folks to the farm. Surveys made by state offices of education have revealed that they are eager for training to enable them to make a profitable living from the soil and to provide recreation as an antidote for isolation.

The Government found it was faced with three general alternatives in dealing with the youth problem. It could:

1. Leave the young people to suffer the social evils of enforced idleness.
2. Resort to the European practice of socializing the care of youth by creating vast armies in preparation for war.
3. Make plans to extend the period of schooling with opportunities for part-time work in public service.

Acts American Way

With the advice of educational experts, President Roosevelt chose the latter as the most American method of dealing with the situation.

In so doing, he designated the community—the heart of American life—as the center of operation for the new program. Two years ago the National Student Federation and the International Student Service conducted a national college contest to discover plans for the constructive utilization of unemployed youth in projects for national welfare, and the great majority of plans submitted looked toward making the community a better place in which to live.

The program, adopted by the President, assumes that the problem of American youth must, in the main, be solved in the communities in which the young people live. It offers opportunities for self-improvement in the interest of national welfare instead of providing a dole. And to a large extent it utilizes machinery that already exists.

Paper Entitled to Tell Facts About Candidate

TOPEKA, Kan.—July 8 (AP)—The Kansas Supreme Court held July 6 that newspapers have the right to discuss the records of public officials and to call attention of voters to facts they believe to be true relative to candidates for public office.

The court reversed judgment of the Riley County District Court in awarding Hurst Majors, former mayor of Manhattan, $1750 damages against Fay N. Seaton, publisher of the Manhattan Mercury and Chronicle, in a libel action.

Mr. Majors asked $30,000 damages for attacks made on him by the newspaper during his campaign for street and utility commissioner.

Arizona Gas Tax Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—State gasoline tax collections, at the rate of 5 cents a gallon, were 7.244 per cent higher for the first nine months of the current fiscal year than for the corresponding period of 1933-34. The total was $2,264,662.03, a gain of $152,976.37.

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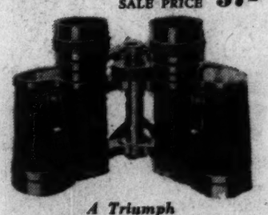

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Series Rivals Of Last Season Go Undefeated

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The World Series rivals of last year, the Detroit Tigers and St. Louis Cardinals, walked away with major league baseball honors during the week which ended with yesterday's games. Both clubs went undefeated through the seven days, the Bengals winning eight and the Cards six. The Tigers have won 10 straight.

The New York Giants in the National League and the Yankees in the American had their leads cut, although at the moment the latter is the only club that should feel uncomfortable. The Yanks had their hold on first place reduced from 2½ games to 1 game, with the Tigers now hot on their trail. The Giants, however, lead by seven games this morning, as compared to 8½ games a week ago.

Mickey Cochrane's inspired team of Tigers climbed into second place during the week as they banged out 103 hits and 74 runs, to jump over the fallen Cleveland Indians. Those 103 hits topped both circuits for the seven days. Also, the Bengals had a fair defensive record, holding opponents to 32 runs.

White Sox Move Ahead

Second to Detroit's record for the week was that compiled by the Chicago White Sox, who played seven games and captured six of them. The White Sox likewise jumped over the Indians and look right now as if they might finish the season in the first division. The Tribe, one of the favorites in the pennant race as the campaign opened, lost seven games for the week despite the fact they made 83 hits, a record bettered only by Detroit. The Indians did manage to win one contest.

Although the Cardinal offensive record was not as impressive as that of their 1934 World Series rivals, they easily led both leagues defensively. In winning six straight, Frankie Frisch's club allowed opponents only 14 runs, which is nine runs better than any other major league team's total. The Cardinals made 59 hits and scored 36 runs.

The Phillies continued to play winning baseball. They won five and lost only two during the seven days, thereby climbing from seventh to sixth place in the National League standing. The Phils are 2½ games in back of the fifth-place Brooklyn Dodgers. The Dodgers, incidentally, led their league in base hits, getting 99 in winning four games and losing three. The Chicago Cubs broke even in eight battles and took third position in the standing when the Pittsburgh Pirates dropped four out of six and slipped to the bottom of the first division.

Fall Before Dodgers

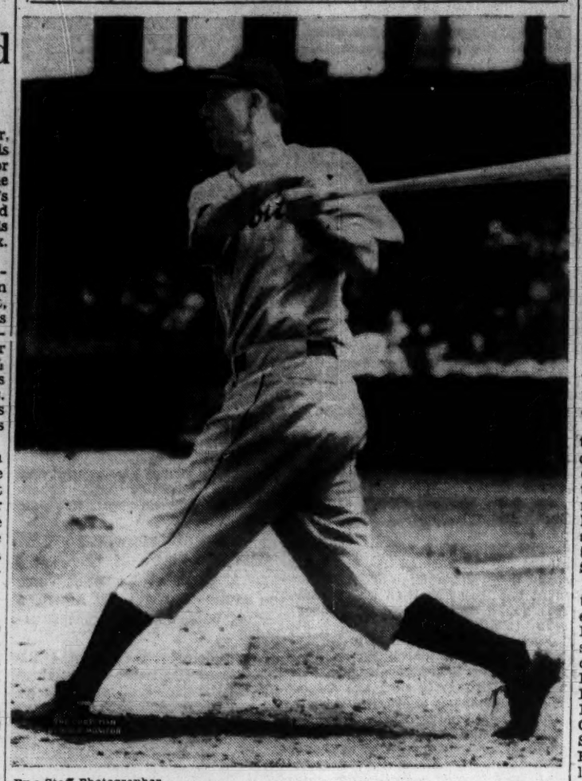
Giant followers had a few anxious moments on Friday and Saturday last, when the Terrymen lost two one-sided decisions to Casey Stengel's Dodgers, the club that knocked the present leaders out of the 1934 World Series in the final week of the campaign. The Dodgers won by 12 to 7 on Friday and by 14 to 4 the following day. Carl Hubbell steadied the New York craft yesterday, however, when he turned the tables on the Brooklynites, 9 to 2, for his tenth victory of the season.

The late-season slump the Giants experienced last year cost them the pennant and proved that the team that is leading the flag race on July 4 doesn't always win the flag. But unless the club falls apart completely, it should either maintain its seven-game lead this year or increase it. The Giants' infield has suffered more than its share of injuries to date, but the team went right on winning regardless. In any position you care to mention, Terry is well fortified with high grade reserve strength. Many of his second-string men would undoubtedly win regular berths on most any other club in the league.

Big Hank Greenberg of Detroit is far out in front of the home-run race. This morning he had 25, seven ahead of his nearest rival, who happens to be Mel Ott of the Giants. Greenberg is not far behind the pace set by Babe Ruth the year that great slugger established his major league record of 60.

Today is an open date in both major leagues because of the all-star game at Cleveland between picked teams from the American and National Leagues. If the weather is fair, a new all-time attendance record will probably be set.

Home Run Leader



By a Staff Photographer

Henry "Hank" Greenberg
First Baseman, Detroit Tigers

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	26	.634
Detroit	46	29	.613
Chicago	38	29	.567
Cleveland	38	33	.535
Boston	38	35	.521
Philadelphia	29	39	.426
Washington	30	42	.417
St. Louis	19	50	.275

Results July 6

Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 6.
Washington 8, New York 3.
New York 10, Washington 7 (11 innings).
Chicago 7, Cleveland 6

Results July 7

Boston 7, Philadelphia 6 (13 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Boston 1 (8 innings).
Chicago 2, Cleveland 0.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 6.
New York 11, Washington 1.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 5.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	49	31	.613
Indianapolis	42	34	.553
Kansas City	40	34	.541
Milwaukee	39	35	.527
Columbus	39	38	.506
St. Paul	36	38	.486
Toledo	34	42	.447
Louisville	23	50	.315

Results July 6

St. Paul 8, Louisville 5.
Toledo 3, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 2.
Milwaukee 7, Columbus 6.

Results July 7

Columbus 6, Milwaukee 0.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 8, Toledo 2.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 4.
St. Paul 5, Louisville 4.
Louisville 12, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 5.

Peacock Beats Owens Again

CRYSTAL BEACH, Ont., July 8 (AP)—Eulace Peacock, Temple University Negro star who startled the track world with a double victory over Jesse Owens Thursday, demonstrated Saturday it was no fluke when he flashed home in front of the Ohio State Negro in the 100-meter dash, feature of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Police Club games, in a driving finish. Peacock allowed Owens to set the pace for most of the distance and then flashed to the front in the final 25 yards, crossing the finish line going away with a burst of speed. The Temple sophomore's time was 10.5s., three tenths of a second slower than the time he set Thursday at Lincoln, Neb., in defeating Owens. The Lincoln time is better than the world's record, but its acceptance is in doubt because a wind was blowing.

Olympic Sports Committees Make Tentative Plans

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Dr. W. E. Meanwell of the University of Wisconsin was elected chairman of the basketball committee and Dr. Frederick Hoffman of Cincinnati was named head of the baseball group Saturday at the first midwestern meeting of the American Olympic committee.

Both committees made tentative plans for selecting teams to appear in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin, but delayed naming coaches and managers. Basketball will become a part of the Olympic competitive program for the first time at Berlin, while baseball will make its bow in the games in a demonstration contest between the United States and Japan.

It was tentatively decided to select the basketball squad through a series of elimination tournaments involving college, Y. M. C. A. and A. A. U. teams. From the sectional tournaments eight teams—four from colleges and two each from the A. A. U. and Y. M. C. A.—would play off for the right to represent the United States abroad.

The baseball squad also, under tentative plans, will be picked via the elimination tournament method. Leslie Mann, former major league star, was elected secretary of the committee, which also includes G. G. Eppley, Evansville, Ind.; Dr. Edgar Fauver, Middletown, Conn.; J. H. Rafferty, Houston, Texas; Dan Chase, New York; Roy Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; Ira Thomas, Philadelphia; Frank Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.; Herbert Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Max Carey, former manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers; George A. Lang, Philadelphia; Herbert Hunter, Red Bank, N. J.; W. N. Clemons, Gainesville, Fla.; Morley Jennings, Waco, Texas; Chester L. Brewer, Columbia, Mo.; Charles L. Herzog, Baltimore; Jack Coffey, Fordham University; and Harry Wolter, Stamford, Conn.

The general committee, headed by President Avery Brundage of Chicago, started making plans for raising $300,000, the cost of sending 300 athletes to Berlin. The finance problem will be divided up among state committees, but the whole country will get together in an amateur sports week next May or June. The committee voted to ask President Roosevelt to officially designate the sports week, and profits from events staged will be turned over to the Olympic fund.

Fifteen Aquatic Stars Are Named For Japanese Trip

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—Fifteen swimming and diving stars, the cream of the contestants in the National A. A. U. championships which closed last night, began training today under Coach Robert Kiphuth of Yale University to represent the United States in a three-day international match with the best natators of Japan.

The meet, which will take place in Tokyo Aug. 17-19, will follow preliminaries in Osaka, Japan. The American team will sail from San Francisco July 16.

It will include Ralph Flanagan, Miami, Fla.; Jack Medica, Seattle, Wash.; Jack Kasley, Detroit; John Macionis, Philadelphia; Peter Fick, New York; Matt Chrostowski, Olneyville, R. I.; Jim Gilhula, Detroit; John Higgins, Olneyville, R. I.; Ray Kaye, Detroit; Danny Zehr, Chicago; Paul Wolfe, Los Angeles; Art Lindegren, Los Angeles; Taylor Drysdale, Detroit, and Russell Branch, Olneyville, R. I., in the swimming events and Dick Degener, Detroit, in the diving events.

Flanagan, a 17-year-old high school boy, handed Medica his third straight defeat of the meet. The West Coast flash, defending three titles, dropped two of them to Flanagan, who nosed him out in the 880-yard freestyle and the mile event. Medica lost the 440-yard freestyle to Macionis, a Yale University student.

Flanagan was clocked in the 880-yard race at 10m. 7.6s., which was an unofficial world mark for the long course. Medica holds the listed world and American long-course record of 10m. 15.4s.

Chagrined by the three defeats, Medica said he would train intensively for a comeback and predicted that "by fall I'll be a tough man to beat."

Kiphuth termed the team selected to meet the Japanese "a very excellent squad, well balanced in every department."

"With one or possibly two exceptions this team is the very best we could assemble," the Yale swimming coach said as he made final arrangements for the trip West. "Naturally, I'm a bit disappointed that Adolph Keifer will not be with the team to compete in the backstroke; but we are strong in that event nevertheless."

Keifer was picked for the team but withdrew, as did Art Highland, a Chicago freestyler. It was reported Keifer's coach, Steven Brauninger, of the Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, plans to point Keifer entirely for the 1936 Olympics.

Kiphuth was particularly pleased with the performances of Flanagan and Macionis in the freestyle events.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	21	.696
St. Louis	42	29	.592
Chicago	40	32	.556
Pittsburgh	41	34	.547
Brooklyn	33	37	.471
Philadelphia	31	40	.437
Cincinnati	31	42	.425
Boston	21	52	.288

Results July 6

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 9 (13 innings).
Brooklyn 12, New York 7.
Boston 10, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 15, Boston 2.

Results July 7

Chicago 13, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 9, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 9, Boston 1.
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 1.

Waiver Price is Increased

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8 (AP)—American League club owners, at a special meeting yesterday, decided to lift the waiver price from $4000 to $7500, effective at once, for player transfers within the circuit. This puts the price on a level with the waiver figure for transfers from one major league to the other. It is designed to stimulate more player exchanges on the theory that a club will be more willing to part with a player desired by a rival team at the increased price. The magnates also decided to get together with the National League on a system of life-time passes for old players. They propose to give a silver pass to retired players who spent 10 years in the big leagues, a gold pass to those in the majors 20 years or more, both bearing the autograph of the league presidents.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 8, 1910

BOSTON moved into third place in the American League standing by twice defeating Cleveland, 3 to 1 and 6 to 2. Hall pitched well in the first game, but Cicotte proved the star of the afternoon by delivering two-hit ball in the second. Gardner, Hooper, Engle and Stahl hit hard for Boston. Detroit dropped back to fourth place, losing to Philadelphia.

Princeton Student Wins the Eastern Collegiate Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—The tennis team of Princeton University climbed into second place in the long list of colleges represented on the Eastern intercollegiate lawn tennis championship shield, as the result of this year's championship, which ended Saturday on the grass courts of the Richmond County Country Club, at Dongan Hills, Staten Island. Norcross S. Tilney, second player of the Orange and Black team, won the singles championship, defeating in the finals his own captain, Thomas Flynn, and then they combined to win the doubles title, defeating the pair from St. John's College, Brooklyn, Raymond A. Schneck and Joseph Merkle. This gave the Princeton team a total of 46 points, to 20 for Dartmouth and 12 for St. John's.

Harvard University, though unrepresented this year, is still the leader on the shield, having amassed 109 points in previous years. Princeton moved from fourth place, with 48 points acquired prior to this year, to second place, with a total of 94 points, as Columbia, previously in second place, with 72, added only five points to its total, now 77, and New York University, with 68 points, failed to add a single point.

The victory of Tilney placed him on a much higher plane than in any of his previous performances, though Flynn showed marked signs of being overtennised. Both have been commuting between Dongan Hills and Glen Cove all week, and this told against the play of Flynn, who is more vigorous in his play than his teammate. The score was 6—1, 6—4, 6—0, and Tilney outplayed him all the way, being much steadier and making fewer errors. Almost all of Flynn's points came on his placements.

The hard work of the Princetonians last week also told against their play in the doubles, but they had enough margin over the Brooklyn players to win at 9—7, 6—4, 10—8.

English Players Win Wimbledon Doubles

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 8 (AP)—In a mixed doubles semifinal round match Saturday Frederick J. Perry and Dorothy E. Round of Great Britain defeated Adrian Quist of Australia and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 6—1, 6—3, to gain the right to meet Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Hopman of Australia in the finals of the All-England tennis championship.

Perry and Miss Round then captured the mixed doubles crown, defeating Mr. and Mrs. Hopman, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Katherine E. Stammers and Freda James, the British pair, won the women's doubles title, trouncing Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark, 6—1, 6—4. Miss Stammers, clever southpaw, dominated play throughout.

Walier Awarded Trophy

GENEVA, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—J. C. "Cab" Walier, Syracuse professional driver, last night was awarded the 1935 New York State outboard championship and the Gov. Herbert H. Lehman Trophy after it first had been announced that Gar Wood Jr. had won the title. Officials checked over the points scored in the two days of racing in the annual Geneva-on-Seneca Lake powerboat regatta and found a mistake of 100 points in the final checkup. At first it was announced Wood had scored 1948 points to nose out Walier by six points. It was Walier's third consecutive victory in the state championships and he won permanent possession of the Governor Lehman Trophy.

Yale Man Named Commodore

By Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 8—Paul B. Sawyer Jr., Yale junior, will head the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association as commodore for the next 12 months, Everett B. Morris, executive secretary of the organization, announced Saturday. Sawyer succeeds Roger S. Firestone, who was graduated from Princeton this year. Crawford R. Ferguson, of Dartmouth, has been elected the new vice-commodore in the annual vote of the association, and Thomas Tyson, of Stevens Tech, rear commodore. Other new officers are Jameson Bond, Union, fleet captain; Rowan D. Spraker Jr., Cornell, secretary, and Rust Heinz, Westlawn School of Naval Architecture, treasurer.

Clean Sweep at Bear Hill

By a Staff Writer

Japanese profesional golfers made a clean sweep of Massachusetts P. G. A. representatives at Bear Hill, Saturday, winning 3—0. The first foursome saw Tommy Miyamoto and Tolchro Toda beat John Bernardi of Charles River and Dave Hackney of Vesper, 1 up. Seisui Chin and Bob Asami defeated Jom Hendry of Manchester, N. H., an Jim Lally of Winthrop by the same score in the second match. In both instances the winning team carded 68's. Jack Yasuda and Kanekichi Nakamura wound up the day defeating Tom Mahan of United Shae and Alex Ellis of Tedesco, 3 and 2, carding a 69. Captain Miyamoto had the best card of the day, a 70.

Theodosia Smith Wins Final

PHILADELPHIA, July 8 (AP)—Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif., won the middle states women's grass court tennis championship at Philadelphia Cricket Club today by surviving a three-set duel with Jean Burritt, Toronto, Ont., 2—6, 6—4, 10—8. The Canadian who ranks seventh in the Dominion played with dash to lead 4—2 and again 5—3 only to lose after rallies. Miss Smith succeeds Anne Page, Merion Cricket Club, as champion. She dethroned the local girl Friday.

Stewart Wins Title

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 8 (AP)—Verne (Spec) Stewart, 20-year-old junior at Stanford University, wore the western junior golf crown today after defeating Harry Todd, 18, Texas amateur champion, 1 up on the thirty-ninth hole here yesterday.

Quebec Tennis Title to Martin

MONTREAL, July 8 (Canadian Press)—Walter Martin of Toronto, veteran Davis Cup player, Saturday captured the Province of Quebec singles tennis championship, defeating Ross Wilson, Toronto, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 9—7. Bobby Murray, 1934 titleholder, did not defend. He played in the Wimbledon championships.

Leonard Spence Speeding

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 8 (AP)—Leonard Spence of the New York Athletic Club covered 150 yards in a medley swim in 1m. 37.2s. Friday night in a meet sanctioned by the Bermuda Athletic Association.

Six Veterans And Four Youngsters Carry Golf Hopes

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—America's hopes of recapturing the world's professional golf team supremacy from Great Britain will ride on the shoulders of six veterans and four youngsters at the fifth renewal of the Ryder Cup matches September 27.

The veteran Walter Hagen will pilot the American Professional Golfers' Association team for the fifth time since the matches were inaugurated informally in 1926. Play will be at Ridgewood, N. J.

George R. Jacobus, president of the P.G.A., announced Hagen's designation as playing captain.

"There's nothing honorary about his appointment," said Jacobus. "He thoroughly deserves the captaincy if for no other reason than his grand finish at Oakmont last month, particularly in view of the adverse weather conditions.

"In addition to that, his scoring record for the last two years shapes up well with the other members of the team."

Paul Runyon, national professional titleholder, was named the No. 2 player. The next two places went to "Slow-Motion" Sam Parks Jr. of Pittsburgh and Big Olin Dutra of Monterey, Calif., 1935 and 1934 winners, respectively, of the open championship.

The other members, in order, are Ky Laffoon of Chicago, Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., Horton Smith of Chicago, Gene Sarazen of Brookfield Center, Conn., and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J.

Laffoon, Revolta, Picard and Parks are "freshmen" members of the squad and newcomers to international competition. The others have seen action in previous Ryder cup matches, while the "old Haig" is the only player who has been a member of all teams. Parks was awarded a berth because of his victory at Oakmont.

Selections mostly were based on official records of the association for the last two years, taking in all important tournaments. Laffoon qualified with an average of 72.3 for 161 rounds; Revolta, 72.7 for 139 rounds; Picard, 72.8 for 89 rounds; Smith, 73 for 127 rounds; Sarazen, 73.2 for 60 rounds; and Wood, 73.3 for 123 rounds.

Junior Coen Is Victor In Western Net Final

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Wilbur (Junior) Coen, young veteran of the tennis wars from Kansas City, playing his first major tournament in two years, scored a decisive 6—4, 6—2, 6—2 triumph over John McDiarmid of Forth Worth, Texas, yesterday to win the western men's singles title.

Katherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., easily defeated Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, 6—0, 6—3, for the women's title. Miss Dean had no chance against the Hoosier girl at any stage of the match, Miss Wolf yielding three games after she had the second set well under control.

Both singles titlists came back to share in the doubles championships. Coen, paired with William Kiley of Kansas City, whipped Sin Kie Kho and Lewis D. Carson of Shanghai, China, 6—0, 6—4, 7—5, for the men's trophy, and Miss Dean helped Miss Wolf overcome Helen Fulton and Eugenie Sampson Kamrath of Winnetka Ill., 6—1, 6—3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	12	8	.600
Los Angeles	12	9	.571
Missions	12	10	.545
Seattle	10	10	.500
Hollywood	11	11	.500
Oakland	11	11	.500
Portland	9	12	.429
Sacramento	8	14	.364

Results July 6

Oakland 6, Sacramento 2.
Hollywood 11, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 5, Missions 2.
Seattle 3, Portland 2.

Results July 7

San Francisco 5, Missions 1.
Missions 4, San Francisco 3.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 2.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 9, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 2.
Portland 3, Seattle 1.
Portland 8, Seattle 5.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	47	34	.580
Montreal	44	36	.550
Toronto	44	36	.550
Syracuse	44	38	.537
Newark	42	37	.522
Buffalo	40	38	.513
Rochester	31	48	.392
Albany	29	54	.349

Results July 6

Syracuse 11, Toronto 4.
Toronto 1, Syracuse 0.
Newark 4, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 9, Albany 6.
Baltimore 11, Montreal 8.

Results July 7

Buffalo 3, Albany 1.
Buffalo 6, Albany 3.
Baltimore 8, Montreal 6.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 0.
Newark 18, Rochester 1.
Only games.

Japanese Golf Tourists Win, 2—1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 8—A downpour of rain failed to halt the touring Japanese professional golfers from topping off their New England invasion with another victory over New England P. G. A. representatives on the Plymouth Country Club course, 2 and 1. Capt. Tommy Miyamoto and Tolchro Toda whipped Don Vinton and Gul Paulsen, 4 and 3, despite Paulsen scoring the best individual record of the match, a 73. Seismui Chin and Bob Asami bettered Roy Brondson and Joe Stein, 4 and 3, and the one New England victory came when Gene Anderson and Roland Hancock bettered Jack Yasuda and Kanekichi Nakamura, 5 and 4. The Japanese pros won in Connecticut, tied in Rhode Island and finished off with two victories in Massachusetts.

Fourth Title for Van Vliet

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—By playing steadier tennis, Maj. R. C. Van Vliet Jr. of Camden, N. J., defeated Cadet G. Caldwell Russell of Louisville, Ky., Saturday for the singles championship of the United States Army, 6—2, 6—8, 7—5, 6—1. This was Van Vliet's fourth Army tennis crown.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	51	33	.607
Memphis	47	34	.580
New Orleans	44	37	.543
Nashville	43	39	.524
Chattanooga	40	41	.494
Little Rock	34	42	.447
Birmingham	33	49	.410
Knoxville	31	48	.392

Results July 6

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 3.
Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 5, Knoxville 4.
Birmingham 6, Little Rock 5.
New Orleans 13, Memphis 2.

Results July 7

Atlanta 8, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 2.
Little Rock 5, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 6, Birmingham 1.
Knoxville 3, Nashville 0.
Memphis 7, New Orleans 1.
New Orleans 6, Memphis 2.

Miss Wethered Makes Record

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Joyce Wethered, English golf star, shot a 40—37—77, a new women's record for the Medinah Country Club's No. 3 course Saturday, but, paired with Tommy Armour, she lost a match to Harry Cooper and Ky Laffoon, 2 and 1. Although on the losing side, Miss Wethered gave a thrilling exhibition for a big gallery. Her score was only two shots over the 75s turned in by the crack Chicago trio. She shot a birdie on the fifteenth hole and kept her side in the running on the sixteenth by getting the only par 4 in the foursome.

Surface Double Winner

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 8 (AP)—Hal Surface of Kansas City won the singles championship of the mid-Dixie tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Robert (Lefty) Bryan, the defending champion from Chattanoogh, Tenn., 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3. Later Surface paired with Wilbur Hess, Houston, Texas, to triumph in the men's doubles finals over Bryan and Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.

Sporting Around the Hub

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Cheng Topseeded at Longwood

GUY CHENG, a member of the 1935 Chinese Davis Cup team, heads the seeded list in the historic Longwood Bowl tennis tournament, which is scheduled to get under way this afternoon. Behind Cheng, in order, come Wilmer Moore Hines, who has been studying in England and playing in Europe; Gilbert A. Hunt of Massachusetts Technology; Henry Culley, another player just returned from the Continent; Norcross S. Tilney, recent winner of the eastern intercollegiate title; George Holmes Perkins of Cambridge; William Barry Wood, Jr. of Milton; and Henry Holden of Texas. Cheng lives in Shanghai and was runnerup in the national championship there last summer. His Davis Cup teammate, Sin Kie Kho, and team manager, Lewis D. Carson, are also touring the United States this year.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, second ranking player in the country, tops the seeded list in the women's invitation tournament at Longwood, which starts tomorrow morning. Next in order in the seeded list are: Eleanor Jane Sharp of California; Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California.

Exciting Final—Mrs. George W. Wightman, donor of the famous international tennis trophy, and her family, listened to radio accounts of the women's Wimbledon final between Helen Wills Moody and Helen Hull Jacobs on Saturday. The excitement proved too much for Mrs. Wightman. She left the house and drove to the Longwood Cricket Club. After a short wait, Mrs. Wightman telephoned her home to learn the almost unbelievable news of another Helen Wills victory!

Triple Tie for Marshfield Trophy—Jess Gufford, Charles Howe and Louis Wright led a field of 330 golfers over the week-end in the annual three-day M. G. A. open tournament at the Marshfield Country Club, scoring 73s. Now they will have to stage a playoff for the trophy.

Hub Golfers Enter N. E. Event—Ten Boston golfers, members of the Scarboro Golf Club, Franklin Park, have entered the New England public links golf championship, which opens at New Haven, Conn., today. The golfers are: Mike Clifford, Phil Webber, Ray Marad, Reno Masiocchi, Julius Neidleman, Frank Devine, Morris Motta, Arthur Hayes, Joe and Charlie Miller.

Crooks Makes Comeback—Jack Crooks of the Union Boat Club, Boston, returning to the quarter-mile dash competition for the first time since 1931, won the event in the New England Amateur Rowing Association regatta on the Charles River yesterday in 1m. 32s. Nearly 3000 persons lined the banks to watch the events.

Other winners and their events: Single scull, novice, Frank Watson, Union B. C.; single scull, 145 pounds, Norman Warren, Princeton R. A.; single scull, junior, Reginald Minor, Nautilus B. C., Brooklyn; singles scull, intermediate, Otto Wolff; Association singles scull, Minor; single scull, senior, Roger Bates, Union B. C.; double scull, Union B. C.; senior squad, Union B. C.; senior eight-oar, Riverside; 150-pound eight-oar, Lincoln.

Two Open Dates—Because of the all-star game in Cleveland, both today and tomorrow are open dates in the American and National Leagues. The next game in Boston is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon at Fenway Park.

Hub Tennis Tourney—The annual City of Boston public parks tennis tournament will be held at Franklin Field in men's singles, starting July 14 at 2 p. m. The winner will be sent to Springfield on Labor Day by the New England Lawn Tennis Association to represent Boston in the New England public parks championship.

The tournament will be conducted under the rules and regulations of the United States L. T. A. affecting public pary players and will be open to all players living in Boston, Brookline, Dedham, Milton, Watertown and Winthrop.

Cambridge Oarsmen Win Challenge Cup

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 8 (Canadian Press)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin saw Cambridge University win the Grand Challenge Cup for the first time in history Saturday.

Going to the front as the stroke of the Leander Club slipped off his slide at the first stroke in the race, Pembroke College, Cambridge, took a lead of three lengths and won in the fast time of 6m. 53s.

Pembroke's second boat just failed to win the Thames Challenge Cup, which was retained by London. The winners, timed at 7m. 5s., were only a quarter of a length to the good as the race ended.

The Zurich (Switzerland) four, one of the finest boatloads ever seen at Henley, will take the Steward's Cup to the Continent for the first time. They won by three lengths from London in 7m. 14s., breaking the old record by 10 seconds.

Another Swiss victory was registered in the Diamond Sculls when Rufli beat Zavrel of Czechoslovakia by 3½ lengths in 8m. 15s.

The Ladies' Plate and Visitors' Cup both went to Cambridge. Trinity Hall beat Eton; Jesus beat First Trinity for the Visitors' Cup and Jesus also carried away the crew goblets. Reading University retained the Wyfold Cup, beating Thames.

British Name Eight Golfers

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Eight of the 10 British golf professionals who will go to Ridgewood, N. J., Sept. 27 for the fifth renewal of the Ryder Cup matches with the United States, were named today. Headed by Charles Whitcombe who will captain the team, the list includes Percy Allis, Richard Burton, J. J. Busson, W. J. Cox, E. W. Jarman, A. H. Padgham and Alf Perry, British open champion. The other two places will be filled later.

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Ten Guesses (30)
[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]
1—No; this quotation is found in "Richelieu," Act 2, Scene 2, by Edward Bulwer Lytton (1805-1873).
2—Yes.
3—Yes; spell them: usage, occasion, diphthong, bouquet, inoculate.
4—Yes.
5—No; Vienna is the capital of Austria.
6—No; it flows into the Caspian Sea.
7—No; the quoted matter does not constitute a question, therefore the question mark should be placed outside the quotation marks.
8—Yes; it is 7164 miles by water from San Francisco to Manila, and 3233 miles to Yokohama.
9—Yes.
10—Yes.

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Most Pleasant in Solitude

THERE are low-lying meadows in Dorset, through which meanders the clear stream of the river Trome. The hay is often left standing late in this country; by July the greater portion has been harvested, though there are still fields where grass, bowed with the ripening seed, sways as the wind passes. These tall purple-plumed grasses make the stubble of the adjoining fields look yellow by contrast. Along the edge of the river, following the many loops, which curve so widely across the valley, are twin bands of luxurious vegetation which the scythes of the reapers have spared. From amongst bulrushes and iris, spring up immense, spreading plants of cow-parsley and hogwort, ten feet and more. There are foxgloves which reach higher than a man's head, with only a few blossoms left at the top, and there are deep, bosky tufts of comfrey and meadow-sweet mingled with a profusion of hemlock and water-drop wort.

Through these weeds, grown to such noble proportions, there is a winding, narrow pathway to one of the best bathing-places in southern England, where the river runs swiftly and is both broad and deep, with banks declining steeply from the grassy verge. Here, on the bottom, beneath the ever-swirling folds of transparent water, there usually lies a salmon with head up-stream, fanning with his quick fins, but otherwise motionless. There are trout, and large fish, too, emerging now and then from dark, under-bank hollows, flashing as they turn their spotted sides in the browned sunlight.

* * *

AMONG THE REEDS and along the river banks are the well-beaten paths of the water-voles, which lead to the smooth, round openings of their holes. Although one does not always see the voles, one can hear them plopping into the water from the banks, and now and then some stout fellow will paddle his way across stream. He will make a slanting course and be washed down some distance by the current. While his little legs are working fast under the surface, he lifts his head as far as he can raise it, and stares apprehensively around with his protruding, bright eyes. If anything should frighten him, down he goes, and you will have to watch the bubbles if you are to see him again.

There are herons which come to fish among the reeds; their great wings, as they fly, following the river's course, appear to beat slowly. But they are not nearly so slow as they appear, and it is a surprising fact that these slow-seeming beats number as many as one hundred and twenty to the minute.

In the long grasses, sedge-warblers chatter and scold, and up and down over the water's surface wag-tails play the part of flycatchers, and seem all the time to be taking the maximum risk of a ducking. They dip down suddenly and hover, brushing the water with their wings. They are expert flycatchers; and, though they have not the bold sweep of the swallow tribe, they have their own art of aeronautics.

The foremost of the winged insects are dragon-flies, and the most beautiful of the dragon-flies are the damosels, whose dark-winged flutterings seem too feeble for any sustained flight. They cling to the flowers of meadow-sweet and launch themselves in short sallies over the river, let the air carry them for a few seconds and settle again. Different are the great green dragon-flies, with their huge translucent eyes, and the brown and blue-bodied "horse-stingers," as they are called by the country people, though they have never been known to sting a horse or anything else. These strong-winged insects sweep as boldly as swallows over the water.

* * *

WHERE THE BANKS slope so steeply is a good place for a dive, and it is pleasant to rise through the cool, swirling water, and lie still, letting the stream carry one along between the flowered banks. When one has gazed sufficiently at the banks and all the variety of live things that come thrusting down to the river's edge, it is easy to turn over and look up at the blue sky and the white clouds, and so let one's body drift while one's fancy wanders. This is a lazy method of bathing and one that is most pleasant in solitude; and, when one has gone far enough, a few quick strokes will bring one to the roots of a willow, which make good hand-hold for pulling into the bank. From here one can run back through the stubble of the hay-fields, and plunge again and be again carried amidst the clear, swirling folds of the water, and again watch the flowered banks as they drift by.

E. L. GRANT WATSON

First Mushrooms

ALREADY in the green and early summer
the mushrooms have grown.
It was the steady rain that found and drew
them
golden from ground.

It was the long and quiet rain that lasted
the dark night through,
leaving beads of brightness on narrow willow-
thickets
like drops of dew—

It was the rain that fell on sweet wood-moulder
and discovered there
the fluted yellow roofs and pulled them upward
to washed and sunny air.

FRANCES FROST

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LANDSCAPE—OYSTER BAY, *by Karl Free*

IN THE past decade, native American artists have revealed an increasing enthusiasm for our countryside. The subject has been treated in a multitude of styles. Each painter portrays it in accordance with his taste and temperament. And since we are living in an age of artistic independence, we may expect a variety of interpretations. They range from trim, orderly, conventionalized designs to free, full presentations. In the latter class we may place the canvas, "Landscape, Oyster Bay," by Karl Free. It hangs in the permanent collection of paintings in the Whitney Museum of American Art.

Light qualifies the picture. It illumines the ground, envelops the trees, etherealizes the background. Light, as it touches surfaces, determines the density of leafage, establishes the roundness of shrubs, characterizes the slope of the hills. Mr. Free displays a particular aptitude for gaining such an effect. He is not literal; he does more than merely transcribe the scene; he goes a step farther, enriching and enlarging it. He imparts to the canvas the full experience of a sensitive onlooker, a visual and emotional experience.

Mr. Free's landscape is not moistened with rain; it is not swept by winds or lashed by storm. He does not resort to tricks in order to hold the attention of the onlooker. The presentation is poised. It is free of dramatics. If one wishes to apply those labels which critics and pedagogues find convenient, one might call this a classical landscape.

Music That Is Norwegian

LIKE all mountain folk, Norwegians have a natural love for music, and their knowledge of their own folk songs is far greater than in most countries. Their songs are touched with melancholy, wistful yet never gloomy, thoughtful but rarely sad, and their national tunes (mostly in praise of their beautiful land) are musicianly and simple.

After the improvised songs of the ancient *skalds*, which were usually in praise of some warlike person or expedition, the folk song was the only form of music which retained its distinctly national character when Norway was politically connected with Denmark. More sophisticated compositions were imported from the Continent, or, still more deplorable, their own composers went to foreign sources for their inspiration.

During this time the seat of culture in Northern Europe was at Copenhagen, and small attention was given to the struggling arts of Norway. What church music there was was probably destroyed in their many fires, but the tonal sequences of it remained in the mind of the people, and one finds it recurring in many of the old songs and dances, and especially in the *seter* songs employed to call the wandering cattle. These folk melodies were collected by Ludvig Lindeman about the middle of the nineteenth century, and their appearance in print brought about a renaissance of national music. Among them are love songs, children's songs, lullabies, *seter* songs, songs of satire, and herdsmen's cattle cries. There are also many dances with well-defined rhythms curiously combined with a slight austerity of tune. Of these the *Halling* (a solo dance for men), the *Gangar*, and the *Springdans* are so fundamentally Norwegian that they have no parallel in other European dances.

Almost immediately after the dissolution of the Dano-Norwegian union, Waldemar Thrane (1790-1828) produced an opera called *The Highland Adventure*, in which very distinctly national tunes were much in evidence. Later, Ole Bull, Norway's beloved fiddler and composer, added greatly to the musical education of the country. The classical and romantic schools of Germany and Austria coloured the compositions of most European musicians, and even at its late emergence from obscurity, Norway did not escape. But in spite of, perhaps thanks to, its influence, modern music is a happy combination of excellent form and forceful rhythmic folk tune.

Edvard Grieg, the very essence of Norwegian music, reached the height of national composition, and proclaimed to the world the beauty and poetic grace of the song of the Norsemen. . . .

Much of his writing is descriptive and is strongly marked with the characteristic rhythms of old Norwegian folk tunes which at once present to the listener a series of pictures of Norwegian life and landscape. His incidental music to *Peer Gynt*, his violin sonatas, and his famous pianoforte concerto have been performed in all parts of the world, but his musicianship found its truest expression in his desire to immortalize the national songs and dances of his country.

Another writer famous for his folk-song arrangements was Christian Sinding. . .

His own instrument was the piano, and much of his writing is obviously that of a talented pianist, but he was a gifted composer of both operatic and symphonic music.

He had an elegance of expression which was sometimes beautiful and always pleasing, especially when it was applied to his songs. He was followed by Svendsen and Halfdan Kjerulf, whose lovely songs and lyrical pieces compare only with those of Rikard Nordraak, the composer of the Norwegian national anthem. Other writers of a more cosmopolitan character include Johan Selmer and Hjalmar Borgström. Modern tendencies are apparent in writers of to-day, but not to the exclusion of the interesting and purely national harmonies which Grieg developed in his own compositions.—From "This Is Norway," by FREDA LINGSTROM. (New York: Loring & Mussey.)

Sea Captain's First Voyage

QUICKLY the daylight came and with it Newport, my destination. As soon as the train stopped and I had read the name upon the lamps, I jumped to my feet, feverishly excited, and, lifting the sea bag from the rack, turned towards the door; but tug and twist the handle as I might, it would not free the lock. Frantically I dropped the window and thrust out my head. The guard was twenty paces or more away, unwinding a green flag with which he was about to signal the engineer.

"Here! Here!" I cried, hardly able to contain the frenzy of my agitation. "Please let me out!"

An amused grin overspread his face as he clasped the flag and walked towards the carriage.

"All right, all right, lad," he shouted. "Hold your hurry. You'll be wishin' you were back on the train before you're many days at sea." Unlocking the door he went on, a wistful note creeping into his voice, "But I wish I was young like you an' settin' forth on my first voyage." He looked down at me as I stepped on the platform and asked: "It is your first voyage, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir," I answered, proud to have him know it.

"I thought so, I thought so!" said he, shaking his head contemplatively, and after a pause added: "Well, the best of luck to you!"

He patted my shoulder and waved the green flag; then, turning about, walked off. A toot of the whistle and the train commenced to move. I stood on the platform. . . .

"Ahoy there, sailor!" shouted a voice close behind me, startling me almost out of my skin.

Swinging on my heels, after I had recovered from my fright, I saw a burly chap more than six feet tall striding along the platform in my direction, his sun-bronzed face lighted up with a smile. Over a blue uniform he wore an oil-skin coat which was glistening with rain. On his head, tilted at a rakish angle over the right eye, was a deep-sea cap, the chin-strap, badge, and buttons green with age and verdigris.

"You're young Grant, aren't you?" he asked, coming to a halt and extending his hand.

"Y-yes," I replied timidly, extending mine and wincing under the pressure of his iron fingers.

"You needn't be scared of me," said he with a laugh.

"I won't kidnap you. I'm Bruce Burns, senior apprentice of the Monarch." . . .

The water in the dock was lapping up between the quay and the hull as the vessel surged a little to her moorings. The bulwark rail was wet and slippery and the after well deck seemed to be a long way off.

"Nothing attempted, nothing won!" misquoted Burns, extending his arms. "Come on! I'll catch you!"

It was do or die! Drawing in a deep breath, I heaved myself through the air as the vessel seemed to surge away from the quay. My feet touched the bulwark rail—slipped. For a split second it seemed as though I would fall over the side, into the water between the vessel and the quay. Clutching at the air in a breathless effort, I recovered my balance and heaved myself forward, to fall sprawling on the ash heap, turning a somersault before the deck was reached.

"Great work!" exclaimed Burns. "There's the makings of a sailorman in you, all right."

Elated, not to say relieved, I scrambled to my feet. What did it matter if my new uniform, with its belted coat and brass buttons, was covered with ashes and black, slimy ooze? What did it matter if my hands and cheeks were scratched and bleeding? The deck was firm under my feet and I had the makings of a sailorman in me—not that I knew what the makings of a sailorman were.—CAPTAIN GEORGE H. GRANT, in "The Half Deck." (London: Hurst & Blackett. Boston: Little, Brown.)

Gedachtelijke Indrukken

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

LANG voordat een kind leert op logische wijze te spreken en te denken, ontvangt het indrukken en is zijn karakter bezig zich te ontwikkelen. Volwassenen moeten er derhalve aan denken, dat zij, door hetgeen zij zeggen en doen in tegenwoordigheid van kleine kinderen, zaadjes zaaien, die vroeg of laat vruchten kunnen voortbrengen in het gedrag en het karakter van het kind. En dit betreft niet alleen de woorden, die gesproken en de daden, die verricht worden, maar evenzeer de klank van de stem, die gestrengheid of vriendelijkheid, vastberadenheid of alle mogelijke schakeeringen van ontroering tot uiting doet komen. Om eenigermate zeker te zijn, dat wij aan de kinderen een goede omgeving bereiden, hebben wij dus in de eerste plaats behoefte aan een zuivere standaard, naar welke wij onze gedachten en onze daden kunnen richten, zoodat alleen gedachte-zaadjes gezaaid worden, die verdienen bestendigd te worden. Christian Science nu verschaft ons deze standaard, waar deze leer ons de blik doet afwenden van persoonlijke eigenaardigheden en familietrekken en ons het goddelijk Gemoed doet kennen als bron en oorsprong van al het goede, dat in het leven van den mensch tot uiting komen moet.

In het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 213, 214): „Eer menschelijke kennis verzonken was in de diepte van een foutieven zin der dingen,—in de geloofwijze van stoffelijke oorzakelijkheid, welke het ééne Gemoed en de ware bron van het zijn op zijde zet,—is het zeer wel mogelijk, dat de ingevingen van Waarheid even duidelijk hoorbaar waren als geluid en dat zij als geluid tot de oude profeten kwamen." In deze tijden is het derhalve in de eerste plaats noodig ons te wenden tot God, de ware bron van alle wet en bestuur, en meer tot uitdrukking te brengen van dat Gemoed, hetwelk in Christus Jezus tot openbaring kwam. Het woord „Immanuël" beteekent „God met ons". Wijzende op den komenden Messias, zegt Jesaja, (7:16) dat hij „weet te verwerpen het kwade en te verkiezen het goede." Hier hebben wij een heldere uiteenzetting van de werking van het Christus-bewustzijn, dat de waarachtige weerspiegeling is van het goddelijk Gemoed. Dit rein-geestelijk bewustzijn weerspiegelt alleen datgene wat goed en waar is, en wordt niet in het minst besmet door de daarmede in tegenspraak zijnde, stoffelijke schijn. Deze staat van ontvankelijkheid voor al hetgeen heilzaam en veredelend is, en het daarmede gepaard gaande verwerpen van al hetgeen niet gelijk is aan de goddelijke aard, is het ware bewustzijn, dat wij door Christian Science leeren gewinnen. Gedachtelijke indrukken zijn meer of minder blijvend, naarmate zij in de gedachte worden vastgehouden; trouw aan een juiste idee, vestigt die idee vaster in ons bewustzijn. In de eerste brief aan de Thessalonicenzen (5:21) prijst de Apostel Paulus deze goede gewoonte aan, waar hij zijn lezers aldus vermaant: „Beproeft alle dingen: behoudt het goede."

Heden ten dage, nu de gedachtelijke atmosfeer bezwangerd is met allerlei inblazingen, is het meer dan ooit van belang, te weten hoe wij het goede kunnen verkiezen en het kwade verwerpen. Een dagelijksche studie van de Bijbel, in het licht van Christian Science, is het meest afdoende middel om het goddelijk Beginsel te leeren verstaan, volgens hetwelk alle dingen kunnen worden ingedeeld als waarheid of als dwaling. Opdat de „ingevingen van Waarheid" weder even duidelijk waarneembaar mogen worden voor de menschheid, als zij dit in vroeger tijden waren voor de oude profeten, is het noodig heden een begin te maken met het aankweeken van meer ontvankelijkheid voor de waarheid en in te zien, dat hetgeen wij alreeds van de Waarheid hebben leeren verstaan, niet bij ons zal verblijven, tenzij wij er een plaats voor inruimen in onze gedachten en ons leven, door trouw te zijn aan hetgeen Waarheid van ons eischt en op die wijze de foutieve gedachtelijke inblazingen los te laten, die ons van haar licht en tegenwoordigheid zouden berooven.

Het is niet bevorderlijk voor het welzijn van de menschheid, dat het gedachtelijk voedsel, dat haar heden door de pers en langs andere wegen wordt toegediend, maar al te vaak sensationeel is en zich tot de zoogenaamde stoffelijke zinnen richt. Tegenover deze nederwaartsche neiging echter openbaart zich een opwaartsch streven, dat mogelijk heden nog zwak schijnt, doch dat voorbestemd is de geheele menschheid tot zich te trekken. Dit roept ons de bezielde voorzegging van den profeet Habakuk in de gedachte (2:14): „De aarde zal vervuld worden, dat zij de heerlijkheid des Heeren bekenne, gelijk de wateren den bodem der zee bedekken." Het ligt in de macht van ieder menschenkind, met de hulp van Christian Science, mede te werken aan de groote, de wereldomvattende opdracht om het kwade te overwinnen en aldus zijn deel er toe bij te dragen, dat de heerschappij van het goddelijk Beginsel, —het koninkrijk Gods,—op aarde gevestigd zij.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Hanging Trees of Hampshire

ON WE trotted up this pretty green lane; and, indeed, we had been coming gently and generally uphill for a good while. The lane was between highish banks and pretty high stuff was growing on the banks, so that we could see no distance from us, and could receive not the smallest hint of what was so near at hand. The lane had a little turn towards the end; so that, out we came, all in a moment, at the very edge of the hanger! And, never, in all my life, was I so surprised and so delighted! I pulled up my horse, and sat and looked; and it was like looking from the top of a castle down into the sea, except that the valley was land and not water. I looked at my servant to see what effect this unexpected sight had upon him. His surprise was as great as mine, though he had been bred among the North Hampshire hills. Those who had so strenuously dwelt on the dirt and dangers of this route, had said not a word about beauties, the matchless beauties of the scenery. These hangers are woods on the sides of very steep hills. The trees and underwood *hang*, in some sort, to the ground, instead of *standing* on it. Hence these places are called *Hangers*. From the summit of that which I now had to descend, I looked down upon the villages of Hawkley, Greatham, Selborne and some others.

From the southeast, round, southward, to the northwest, the main valley has cross-valleys running out of it, the hills on the side of which are very steep, and, in many parts, covered with wood. The hills that form these cross-valleys run out into the main valley, like piers into the sea. Two of these promontories, of great height, are on the west side of the main valley, and were the first objects that struck my sight when I came to the edge of the hanger, which was on the south. The ends of these promontories are nearly perpendicular, and their tops so high in the air, that you cannot look at the village below without something like a feeling of apprehension. The leaves are all off, the hop-poles are in stack, the fields have little verdure; but, while the spot is beautiful beyond description even now, I must leave to the imagination to suppose what it is, when the trees and hangers and hedges are in leaf, the corn waving, the meadows bright, and the hops on the poles!—WILLIAM COBBETT, in "Rural Rides" (1822).

Mental Impressions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONG before a child learns to talk or to think in a coherent way, impressions are formed and character is in process of development. Adults should realize therefore that in what they say and do in the presence of little children they are sowing seeds which sooner or later may bear fruit in the behavior and character of the child. Not only does this apply to words spoken and deeds done, but to intonations of voice which may convey harshness or kindness, firmness or any of the shades of emotion. In order that we may have some assurance that we are giving to the children a proper environment, there is, therefore, a primary need of a true standard by which to govern our own thoughts and acts in such a way as to sow seeds of thought which deserve perpetuation. Christian Science furnishes just this standard, for it turns our gaze from personal characteristics and family traits to the divine Mind as the source and origin of all the good which should be made manifest in human lives.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 213, 214), "Before human knowledge dipped to its depths into a false sense of things,—into belief in material origins which discard the one Mind and true source of being,—it is possible that the impressions from Truth were as distinct as sound, and that they came as sound to the primitive prophets." The paramount need of the present day, therefore, is to turn to God, the true source of law and government, and to express more of that Mind which was manifest through Christ Jesus. The term "Immanuel" means "God with us." Referring to the coming Messiah, Isaiah says (7:16) that he "shall know to refuse the evil, and choose the good." Here we have a clear statement of the effect of the Christ-consciousness, as a true reflection of the divine Mind. This pure spiritual consciousness reflects only that which is good and true, and is not in the least contaminated by contradictory materialistic appearances. This state of receptivity to all that is wholesome and ennobling, and the corresponding rejection of everything unlike the divine nature, is the true consciousness which Christian Science enables us to attain. Mental impressions are more or less transitory according to the tenacity with which they are held in thought; and fidelity to a right idea establishes that idea more securely in one's consciousness. The Apostle Paul, in his first epistle to the Thessalonians (5:21), endorses this true practice when he admonishes his readers to "prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Today, when the mental atmosphere is charged with all sorts of suggestions, it is more than ever important to know how to choose the good and refuse the evil. A daily study of the Bible in the light of Christian Science is the most effective way of obtaining a knowledge of divine Principle by which all things can be classified as truth or error. In order that "the impressions from Truth" may again become as distinct to mankind as they were in olden times to the primitive prophets, it is necessary to begin now to cultivate greater receptivity to the truth, and to understand that what is already known to us of Truth will not dwell with us unless we make a home for it in our thoughts and lives by proving our fidelity to its demands, thus rejecting the false mental suggestions which would obscure and displace it.

Unfortunately for the well-being of the human race, the mental food which is now being offered to it through the press and other means is too often sensational, an appeal to the so-called material senses. Over against this downward tendency, however, there is apparent a distinct upward trend which at present may seem comparatively slight, but is destined to draw all mankind. We are reminded of the prophet Habakkuk's inspired prediction (2:14), "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." It is within the power of every member of the human race today, with the assistance of Christian Science, to aid in this great world-wide conquest of evil, and thus to help establish on earth the reign of divine Principle—the kingdom of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Midsummer Noon

YONDER a workman, under the cool bridge,
Resting at mid-day, watches the glancing
midge,
While twinkling lights and murmurs of the
stream
Pass into the dim fabric of his dream.
The misty hollows and the drowsy ridge—
How like an airy fantasy they seem.

—EDWIN MARKHAM, in "The Man with the Hoe."

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Listed Stock Quotations

Steel Issues Again Prominent in an Advancing Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Bullish Trend Pronounced In Stock Trading

By Forrest Price

The bulls seem to have it.

The bulls have it.

So ordered.

The stock market was bullishly inclined from the start today.

Prices moved forward throughout the list, and many new highs for the year were recorded.

And yet it did not appear to be a particularly buoyant market, gains for most part ranging from fractions to 2 points or so.

Total sales amounted to approximately 1,200,000 shares.

Steels, mail order issues and specialties were in the ascendancy, together with a sprinkling of public utilities.

U. S. Steel common and preferred, Wheeling Steel, Acme Steel, Bethlehem Steel preferred, Pittsburgh Steel preferred, Republic Iron & Steel preferred and certificates, Sloss Sheffield preferred, National Steel and Jones & Laughlin all established good gains.

Good gains were made by Penney, Sears Roebuck and Spiegel-May-Stern.

Du Pont rose more than a point to a new high. Chrysler also reached a new high mark.

Among the public utilities the three West Penn Electric issues entered new high ground.

Of the specialties rising sharply the farm implement shares were prominent. These included International Harvester, Case and Deere.

New lows were recorded by the Southern Railway shares. Mullins preferred, Phoenix Hosiery preferred, Pure Oil preferred and Commonwealth & Southern preferred also were on the losing side.

In the bond department Southern Railways 4s of 1956 dropped more than 3 points to a new low. Prices of other corporate loans were somewhat mixed. U. S. Governments were steady.

Among the commodities Chicago grain prices were higher today. Cotton was inclined to sag.

Money talks. Confidence among business and financial men that recovery is on the upswing and cannot be halted is shown conclusively in the prices of securities. High class corporate bonds are selling at the highest levels of the century. Industrial stocks are at the best average price level in four years.

Of course, the superabundance of money is mostly responsible for this state of things, but even so, the accumulation of funds in banks would be greater than it is and there would be less buying of securities if there were not a growing confidence in the recovery movement.

It may come as a surprise to many **that stocks today are at a higher** level in relation to earnings than they were in the bull market of 1929.

It is believed that the factor of future earnings probabilities has much to do with the strength displayed by many stocks.

Higher Prices Rule In Chicago Grain

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—With less attention given to Canada's altered export policy, and with more notice taken of disappointing domestic threshing returns, higher prices formed the rule in grain markets today.

Oklahoma reports said the crest of the harvest movement of wheat in that state was about over. Black rust reports from South Dakota were increasingly pessimistic.

Wheat closed firm, 1¼-1⅜ above Saturdays finish, Sept. 80⅜-⅞, corn ¼ off to 1½ up, Sept. 74⅞-75, oats ½-½ advanced, and provisions showing 7 to 27 cents gain.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; steels and specialties advance.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary rails lower.

Curb: Steady; merchandising issues improve.

Foreign exchanges: Higher; sterling makes new year's high.

Cotton: Quiet; lower cables, favorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; disappointing spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; domestic threshing adverse.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Slow; 25 cents lower.

Hogs: Unevenly steady to 10 cents lower; top 9.85.

Foreign

London—Trading on the stock exchange started the week quietly, with industrials, rails and gold mining shares steadiest. Transatlantic shares were weaker, while prospective issuance of some new issues adversely affected gilt-edged securities. The market closed easy.

Paris—Rentes recovered after a heavy slump on the Bourse today. The market in general was irregular under the influence of political agitation and uncertainty. The closing was steadier.

Berlin—Potash, steel and dyes shares further improved on the Boerse today, which closed quiet.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Amer. Mach. & Fdry.
Best & Co.
California Packing.
Columbia G. & E.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting.
Continental Can.
National Steel.
Newberry (J. J.) Co.
Norwalk Tire & Rubber.
Procter & Gamble.
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 8	Last July 6
73⅛	32	1.30f	Abraham & Str	100	36	36	36	..
58½	51	7f	Acme Steel	900	58½	55¾	58½	..
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	1800	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	400	32	32	32	31½
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	..
7¾	4½	..	Advance Rumely	2400	9¾	9	9⅝	9¼
147	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	500	147	145½	157	146½
20½	15⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	400	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	300	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
6⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20½	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	600	29¾	29	29½	29¾
159⅜	125	6	Allied Chem	300	159½	156½	159½	156¼
6¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	2800	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
24⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	1800	24½	23½	24½	23⅜
20¼	14	..	Alpha Port Cem	600	18¼	17⅞	18¼	17⅜
60¼	49	3f	Allied Stores pf	1200	60¼	59	60¼	58⅞
70¾	58½	2	Amerada	900	64½	64	64½	64¼
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	900	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
28⅛	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1900	28	27⅜	27⅝	27⅞
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	62	62	62	62¼
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	600	15	14¾	15	..
32⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	500	32	31½	32	..
126¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	126¼	126	126	..
144	110	4f	Am Can	800	141¾	140	141¾	140⅜
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	18⅜	17¾	18¼	18
45⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	900	45⅜	43½	45⅝	44
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	200	90	90	90	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25⅜
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	800	1	⅞	1	1
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	1900	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
29⅛	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	26¾	26	26⅝	26¼
22	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	23	22½	23	..
34	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	500	34	33½	34	33½
4⅜	3½	..	Am Ice	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
7⅜	4½	..	Am International	400	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
204½	9	..	Am Locomotive	400	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾
86⅝	32	..	Am Loco pf	300	49	47½	49	..
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8	8	8	..
24¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	400	24½	23½	24	23⅞
4⅛	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	4300	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼
23⅜	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1600	23⅛	22⅞	23	22⅞
23⅞	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2800	26⅜	25½	26⅜	26⅛
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	3400	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅛
21⅜	14⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	2600	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝
24	15⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	2600	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝
9½	4½	..	Am Ceating	400	9½	9	9½	9⅜
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	600	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
47⅛	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	41½
117	103	13cf	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	115¼	114½	115¼	..
96	72½	5	Am Tobacco	1700	96	93¼	95	93
97	74⅜	5	Am Tobac B	1100	97¼	97¼	97¼	94¾
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
70½	35½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	59	58½	59	..
140½	126⅛	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	138	138	138	..
130¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	2600	129½	128¼	129½	128⅞
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	20	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
14⅞	8	..	Am Wat W & E	8800	11⅞	11⅝	11	..
74¼	48	.6	Am Wat Ipf	200	71¾	70½	70½	70½
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	44⅜	43¾	44⅜	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	400	3	2⅞	3	..
6⅜	4	3f	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	..
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	7500	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	600	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	13¾
42¾	36	1f	Archer Daniels	900	42½	42½	42½	42⅜
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1900	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
70⅜	58½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	100	63½	63½	63½	63½
10¼	8½	4	Arnold Constable	400	5	4⅞	5	..
13⅜	6	.6g	Asso Dry Goods	500	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
95	80⅞	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
55⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	2400	46¼	45¾	46⅜	48¼
45	35⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	90⅛	82	89	80¾
37⅛	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
7	3	..	AtlGulf & WI	100	7	7	7	7
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1200	26	25¾	25⅞	26
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	1100	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	39
121½	106	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	111	111	111	..
29⅞	15	..	Auburn Auto	400	24¼	23¼	23⅞	23⅞
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	400	7¾	7¼	7¾	7
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	10	42½	42½	42½	..
3¼	2⅞	..	Aviation Corp N	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
3⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 8	Last July 6
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
26⅛	7½	..	Baldwin Yoco pf (h)	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11
17⅞	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	12½	12½	12½	13
109	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	10	109	109	109	..
44⅞	30⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44½	44½	44½	..
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	114½	114½	114½	..
6⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
41½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	50	41½	404	40	40⅜
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	400	47	47	47	..
10⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	700	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	19	14⅜	14⅜	14½
90	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	100	90	90	90	89½
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	300	11½	11⅛	11½	11¼
41¼	34	2	Best & Co	500	41½	40⅞	41½	40¾
19⅜	13⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2900	18	18½	18⅝	19¼
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	16	15¼	16	15⅜
34⅜	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	5900	30⅞	29⅜	30⅝	29⅜
77⅜	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	700	77¾	75½	77¾	75¾
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	19	19	19	18½
13⅜	9¼	..	Blaw Knox	800	13¼	11	12¼	11¼
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	40	112	112	112	..
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	700	8½	8	8½	8½
59⅞	41¼	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	44	42¾	43	44
99	90	4f	Bon Ami A	40	98	97	98	..
23⅜	21	1.60	Borden	1800	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
41½	28¼	1	Borg Warner	2400	41½	40¾	41½	41
36⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	3400	36¾	35½	36¾	35⅝
11⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Br	1600	11¼	11	11⅜	11⅜
42	33⅝	3	Briggs & Strat	400	40⅞	40	40⅞	..
47⅛	31⅜	3	Bristol Myers	2400	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜	41½
44¼	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	400	40¾	39½	40¼	39¾
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	99¾	99	99¾	..
3½	1⅜	2	Brooklyn Queens	300	1¾	1½	1⅝	..
65	43	3f	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
60¼	53	2	Brown Shoe	300	60½	60	60½	59¾
6⅞	3½	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7½	6⅞	7	6⅞
15	6⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	12¾	11⅞	12	12⅛
89⅛	68¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	600	89½	88	89½	87
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2800	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4½
5⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	800	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
16¼	8¼	..	Bullard	500	10¼	14⅜	16¼	14½
13⅜	5¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
17⅜	12¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1100	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17¼
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	40	12¼	12½	14	12½
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	1800	17	16⅛	17	16⅛

—C—

42½	33	1½	Calif Packing	300	35	33½	35	33¼
1½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	7000	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
4⅜	2½	..	Calumet & Heca	800	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
22⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	2300	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
12⅜	9¾	.40	Canada Dry	400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
13⅜	9⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	800	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	100	34	34	34	34
41½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	180	40⅜	40¼	40¼	40¾
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	6300	59⅞	57¼	59½	57¾
103	81½	4	Case Thresh pf	100	101½	101½	101½	103
49⅞	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	4500	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	49¼
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	8300	28⅜	26⅝	27⅝	27
4⅜	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	3½	3½	3½	..
33⅜	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	120	30½	28	29½	29⅜
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	800	26¾	26¼	26⅝	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	2400	57	56	56⅝	56⅜
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	70	31	30¼	31	30½
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	42	42	42	41¾
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	44	43⅜	44	43⅝
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
21¼	15⅞	1f	Chi Mail Order	1000	20¾	20	20⅝	..
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1⅛	⅛	⅛	1
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	1½	1¼	1⅛	1½
5⅝	1¾	..	Chi & N'western	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
8	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tii	1200	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
41¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	41	40⅝	40½	41
2⅜	⅞	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
31⅝	23¾	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	26⅞	26½	26½	..
7½	3	..	Childs Company	300	5	5	5	4¾
51⅝	31	1f	Chrysler	17900	52	50¾	52	51½
30⅛	27⅝	1f	Clev Cr Br Co	400	28½	28⅛	28½	28¼
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	230	94	93⅜	93½	94
5	3¼	..	City Stores	600	4	4	4	4
18	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	1000	15⅜	13⅞	16⅜	..
28½	23¾	1	Cluett Peabody	300	28	27½	27½	..
18¼	15¼	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	800	17⅛	16½	17⅛	17
126	112½	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	40	126	126	126	..
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	300	55	54½	55	..
19⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	700	18¾	18⅜	18½	18⅝
100	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	320	100	99¾	100	100
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
16½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	60	14	14	14	14
8¼	3⅝	..	Columbia Gas	3300	8	7¾	8	7⅞
73½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	700	73½	73¼	73¼	73½
70½	31	5	Columbia G pf B	400	70½	70	70½	70
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	4500	81	76¼	79½	79
93	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	300	92½	91	93½	91
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	150	48¼	48	48½	48
68¼	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1000	65¼	64	65¼	64
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Comm Solvents	1300	20½	19¾	20½	20
1¾	¾	..	Comwith & So	7300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
52½	29¾	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	1000	51⅞	51	51⅝	52
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
36⅜	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	36	35⅞	36	..
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	40	38½	38	38	37½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Fim Ind	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
22½	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	400	16⅜	16	16	16¼
10⅛	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
27¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	7500	26½	26	26½	26¼
99½	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	400	99	98½	99	98⅝
10½	6¼	..	Consol Oil	2000	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	⅝	½	½	⅝
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	1300	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
5⅛	2⅛	..	Container B	700	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
7½	4½	..	Cont Baking A	600	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	..
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
60	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	59½	59	59	..
88⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1300	88⅛	87½	88	88
10⅜	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	..
37½	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	400	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	600	1	⅞	1	⅞
23	15⅞	.37½b	Cont Oil	2300	21¾	21¼	21¼	21⅝
54	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	160	54	53½	54	53½
77¼	62	3	Corn Products	1300	77⅜	76⅝	77¼	76⅝
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	500	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
39⅛	35⅞	2f	Cream of Wheat	300	39	38⅛	38⅞	38⅞
34⅛	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	700	34¾	33⅞	34¼	33⅝
47¾	43½	2.50	Crown Cork pf	200	46¾	46¾	46½	47¼
5⅝	3½	..	Crown ⅝ellerbach vtc	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	700	22	23⅜	22	21
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	1300	67	66⅝	67	64
2	1⅜	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1
8½	6⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	6⅝	6½	6½	..
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	70¼	70	70¼	71
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	42	41½	42	42
23½	15	..	Curtis Packing	200	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	18½
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	104½	103⅞	103⅞	104
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	7½	7¼	7⅜	6¼
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	300	20¾	20½	20¾	20¼

—D—

31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1300	29½	28¼	29¼	28
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	2500	26	25½	26	24¾
43½	23⅛	..	Del & Hudson	700	30	29¾	30	..
21	13⅞	..	Del Lack & W	500	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	14⅛
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	92	91⅞	92	92
130½	114½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	120½	120½	120½	..
33	26½	1f	Diamond Match	500	35	34	35	..
43⅛	34⅛	2f	Dome Mines	1300	38¾	37¾	38	38¼
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
27¾	17⅛	..	Douglas A	3300	25¾	24¾	25⅝	25⅛
105⅛	86⅞	2.60	du Pont de Nem	800	105¾	103⅜	105¾	104⅝

—E—

8	3⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1500	6	5¾	6	5¾
150	110½	5	EastmanKodak	1000	150⅜	149½	150⅜	150
161½	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	157½	157½	157½	..
23⅜	14⅝	1	Easton Mfg	2000	22½	21¾	22¼	21¾
22	13⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3200	24¾	23½	24⅜	23⅝
113	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	111	111	111	110
6⅛	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	5500	5½	5½	5⅝	5½
8⅜	4⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
3⅜	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
14½	3½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	13½	13½	13½	..
13	6	..	Elec Pow & Lpf	500	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅜
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	500	44⅜	43½	44⅝	43½
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	300	64	63⅝	64	..
132	128¾	7	Endicott John pf	20	128¼	128¼	128¼	130
3⅝	1¼	..	Engineers Pub S	200	3½	3	3	..
36¾	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	700	36½	35¾	35¾	36¾
37½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	1000	37½	36	36¼	37
14	7½	..	Erie RR	800	8¼	7⅞	7⅝	..
12⅝	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	300	11½	11½	11½	..
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	200	19⅝	19½	19⅝	20½

—F—

25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	1200	21¼	20¾	21¼	20¾
113	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
12½	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	12½	12½	12¼	..
76¾	48	6	Fed Lt & To pf	30	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	..
6⅞	3¾	.10f	Fed Motor Tr	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
20⅜	16⅛	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
37	28½	1.20f	Fidelity Phe F In	500	36½	36¼	36½	36¾
18⅛	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R	800	15	14¼	15	14½
93⅛	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	600	94¾	94¼	94⅜	..
87¼	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	600	54½	54	54	..
43	20¼	1	Food Mach	400	43	42¾	43	42½
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	400

Business and Industry

874,254 Homes Saved From Loss by Foreclosure in Two Years

Commerce and Finance

Total Municipal Debt of Country Expands in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Because of the distribution of PWA funds for local improvements, the plentiful supply of capital available for investment in municipal securities at low rates of interest and the necessity of financing for relief purposes, the municipal debt of the country increased substantially during 1934, according to C. E. Rightor of the Municipal Service Department of Dun & Bradstret, Inc., in his annual compilation made for the National Municipal League.

The survey, based on reports from 217 communities throughout the country of a population of 30,000 or more, shows that the total debt increased from $7,682,440,000 in 1933 to $7,774,861,000 at the end of 1934, a gain of $92,421,000.

Despite the fact that the debt was increased, the survey shows that more cities reduced their budgets than increased them—118 cities against 99. The average per capita debt of the cities surveyed was increased from $183.79 to $186.00, or $2.21. Except for Washington, which has no funded debt, Springfield, Ill., was low with a per capita debt of only $4.52, and Atlantic City, N. J., was high with $377.13.

Classified according to population the per capita spread is from $84.14 for St. Louis to $205.44 for Philadelphia, in cities of 500,000 or more; from $67.80 for Seattle to $194.27 for Newark, N. J., in cities of 300,000 to 500,000; $13.13 for Peoria, Ill., to $318.73 for Miami, Fla., in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, and in cities of 30,000 to 50,000, from Sheboygan, Wis., with $12.03 to White Plains, N. Y., with $366.52. The trend for Canadian cities was downward. Twelve Canadian cities reporting reduced their debt by $7,527,000 in 1934.

"The year was marked by extensive legislation designed to facilitate cities in obtaining funds for local improvement projects and by court interpretations upon such legislation," Mr. Rightor points out. "The laws have intended to broaden the powers of cities, including that of issuing revenue or special fund bonds not involving the credit of the municipality. At the same time there has been a tendency to provide for greater state supervision over local finances."

Cotton Reported In Cultivation July 1 Largely Increased

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Cotton in cultivation July 1 is reported by the Department of Agriculture as 29,166,000 acres, or 104.6 per cent of that a year ago when the total was 27,883,000 acres.

No estimate of indicated production or of the condition of the crop July 1 was announced, the law requiring those figures not be gathered until August.

Of the area in cultivation a year ago, 26,987,000 acres were picked, yielding 170.9 pounds of lint cotton to the acre and a total production of 9,636,073 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. Two years ago 40,852,000 acres were in cultivation, and 27,883,000 acres picked, yielding 208.5 pounds to the acre and a total production of 13,047,626 bales.

The average abandonment of acreage between July 1 and time of picking during the 10 years from 1925 to 1934 was 2.4 per cent.

World Sugar Market Prospects Improved

LONDON—World sugar market prospects are reported more favorable this year than for some time, as a result of radical limitation of production.

The Javan harvest for this year is estimated at 480,000 tons, compared with 640,000 tons in 1934 and 1,830,000 tons in 1933, according to figures published in the Frankfurter Zeitung. Stocks of Java sugar are shown to have amounted on April 1, 1935, to 1,630,000 tons, compared with 2,490,000 tons in the previous year. At the present rate of consumption stocks are expected to disappear before the 1937-38 crop year.

England, Switzerland and Norway are now the only European countries which buy large quantities of sugar on the open world market, so that Java and other cane-producing areas are forced to seek markets outside Europe.

Virginians Buy Only Half Number of Cars as in 1929

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginians in 1934 purchased slightly more than half the new cars they were able to buy in 1929, according to figures compiled here.

In 1934, the figures show, 31,372 new cars were bought, as compared to 59,708 in 1929. For other years the figures were: 1930, 44,652; 1931, 37,491; 1932, 20,813 and 1933, 22,180.

From the national standpoint the Old Dominion ranged eighteenth among the states in the number of new cars purchased. North Carolina led the southern states with Georgia second and Virginia third.

Stock Exchange Short Interest Up in Month

NEW YORK, July 6—Total short interest on the New York Stock Exchange, as of the opening of business Friday, June 28, was 840,537 shares, as compiled by the Exchange from information secured from its members. This compares with the last previously published figure of 768,199 shares as of May 31st.

As of July 1st the Exchange reported listed 1513 bond issues, with a face or par value of $43,511,000,000 and a total market value of $39,864,000,000.

Canada's Economic Status Recovers To That of 1926

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada has so far pulled out of the six years' depression as to have regained the level of 1926, according to the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which takes that year as the norm or 100 per cent.

The physical volume of business in the Dominion based on 45 significant factors including mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution, rose in May to 103.2—a new high point since September 1930.

Mineral production indeed was up to 147.6 and electric power to 198.1, and with all the other classes above the 100 mark, with only one notable exception, construction, which was as low as 38.1. Bank debits (an excellent business barometer), after seasonal adjustment, showed an advance from 98.6 in April to 115.5 in May.

An interesting comparison has been made by the Bureau between indexes of production in Canada and the United States, by adopting 1926 as the base year. In April last the index was 98 for Canada against 80 for the United States, the position in Canada showing a relative betterment of 23 per cent over that of the United States.

The index of mineral production in Canada was 93 per cent greater than that of the United States and manufacturing was 16 per cent greater. Of the 17 factors considered in this connection only one Canadian index, namely petroleum refining, was lower than the corresponding index of the United States. A like comparison between Canada and the United States for April, 1935, as contrasted with February, 1933, the low point of the depression, is still more favorable to Canada.

Gain in General Motors Sales Last Month Considerable

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Sales of General Motors Corporation cars and trucks to consumers in United States during June were 137,782 compared with 109,051 in May and 112,847 in June last year.

Sales to dealers in United States in June were 150,863 units compared with 105,159 in May and 118,789 in the like month last year. Total sales to dealers in United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments were 181,188 units compared with 134,597 in May and 146,881 in June 1934.

June sales in all categories were the best for any June since 1929.

For the first six months of the year sales to consumers in United States were 648,835 compared with 494,972 in the like period of 1934. Sales to dealers in United States were 710,224 units compared with 592,867 and total sales to dealers in United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, were 888,560 units compared with 753,276.

Italy Withdraws Silver Coinage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italian silver coinage is to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by Treasury paper notes. Coins now circulating in Italy are 5-lire, 10-lire and 20-lire pieces. The suppression of silver coins affects only the 10- and 20-lire pieces.

The silver circulation actually issued up to April 30, 1935, amounted to 1,635,149,000 lire out of a total authorized by law of 1,725,000,000 lire. The coins withdrawn, together with the reserves at the Royal Mint, are to constitute the silver reserve for the Treasury notes of low denomination which will make their reappearance after a lapse of many years. Severe penalties are proscribed for hoarders of silver. They are liable to imprisonment up to three years.

After the period fixed for exchange, anybody found in possession of Italian silver coins will be liable to a fine of from 100 lire to a maximum of 2000 lire. It was believed that the Government would need silver to pay for supplies and transport in East Africa, where gold is not legal tender.

Heavy Hoarding of Gold In London Is Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Four hundred million dollars of gold, at present values, is estimated to have disappeared into private hoarding in London in a single quarter of this year, it was revealed here today.

Between March 15 and June 15 it is estimated that this amount came into England, chiefly from France, Switzerland, Holland and India, and then disappeared from sight. Figures have been adjusted for the estimated takings of the British Exchange Equalization Fund. Since June 15 the same sources estimate a slight reverse movement of gold "into sight."

Sales of Montgomery Ward For June Most Since 1930

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—June sales of the Montgomery Ward & Co. totaled $23,822,297, highest for the month in five years, company officials announce.

This was an increase of 23.65 per cent over June of 1934 when sales totaled $19,266,336. Sales in May amounted to $22,914,580, an increase of 9.5 per cent over the like month a year ago.

The report said in the first five months of the fiscal year ended June 30, sales totaled $112,995,864, as compared with $84,807,348 in the corresponding period of the previous year, or an increase of 19.18 per cent.

Tin Plate Output May Approximate A Record Volume

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8 — The steel industry was more buoyant last week than had been expected, and some of the mill shutdowns were briefer than scheduled originally.

Thus Youngstown reported the receipt of several unexpected orders of a miscellaneous sort, and operating superintendents predicted that the pace at the start of this week will rebound to about 41 per cent of capacity.

Moreover, it becomes apparent that the summer recession will be the mildest in several years.

In a few steel items it seems likely that a record production will be experienced this year. One of these items is tin plate.

The pack of major vegetables will probably break all records though insect damage is curtailing the canning of peas slightly from the original estimate.

The pack of Alaskan salmon will be very small, while the fruit pack will be normal, according to estimates.

Uses for tin plate are expanding in directions other than the packing of foodstuffs. Thus tin cans for retail motor oil consumption are meeting with ready usage.

Good Steel Outlets

Abundant rains in the West are responsible for good steel outlets. Not only is considerable steel being employed to replace bridges and tracks washed out by floods, but it is being used on an extensive scale for more normal outlets. Production of farm tools is unusually active for this season. Much steel in the form of fencing, nails, roofing, etc., is being purchased.

Pig iron production declined 7 per cent in daily rate during June. Production of 9,799,000 tons during the first half of the year was almost identical with that for the corresponding period of 1934, the closest parallel for several years.

Structural steel orders for the year to date are about 75,000 tons behind the total piled up for the first half of last year. During the last week an approach to a New York bridge, involving 9000 tons, was awarded to the McClintic-Marshall Company, this being the last large contract in sight at New York for several weeks. The outlook for structural business during second half is very good in view of the many new projects coming up.

A revival in demand for steel for pipe lines and oil refiners has been observed. A refinery at Houston, Texas, will require 4000 tons of steel; a 300-mile gas line from Indiana to Detroit is being planned. Another tentative project in the Southwest for a refinery and oil line will call for 60,000 tons of steel.

Steel for War Vessels

About 45,000 tons of steel will be needed for the 24 war vessels which will be built following the signing of the naval appropriations bill by the President. Bids on the steel for 13 of these vessels will be taken on Aug. 7, about 25,000 tons of steel being involved, the largest tonnage going into the construction of an airplane carrier.

Among the indicators of a good future for steel over the rest of the year is the buoyant scrap market which has ceased its declining proclivities. A steel maker in the Youngstown district is said to have bought about 50,000 tons of steel scrap recently, and an equally large tonnage was bought at Chicago, the latter purchase having lifted the price a trifle.

Exporting of steel scrap out of New York has been handicapped by a strike of scrap yard workers, they demanding a closed shop. During the week employers raised the minimum wage to 40 cents an hour from 32½ cents and lowered the maximum hours to 45 a week.

A somewhat surprising demand for pig iron has been noted along the Atlantic seaboard during the last few days, embracing Boston, New York and Philadelphia. All purchasing apparently represents immediate needs.

Taxes on Farm Real Estate Drops 5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8 — Farm real-estate taxes based on reports from 20 states decreased 5 per cent in 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 15 of the 20 states farm taxes decreased, in 5 they increased by an average slightly less than 2 per cent.

Bureau indices show a marked decrease practically the country over in farm real-estate taxes levied since 1929 when the national average was 241 per cent of pre-war. The average levy for the year 1930 was 238 per cent of pre-war and for the following four years it was 218 per cent, 189 per cent, 160 per cent and 151 per cent, in this chronological order.

Despite this decrease in average tax an acre, the bureau points out that the burden of farm taxes continued to increase until 1932, as measured by their increasing ratio to farm real-estate values. From 1932 to 1934, however, these ratios decreased.

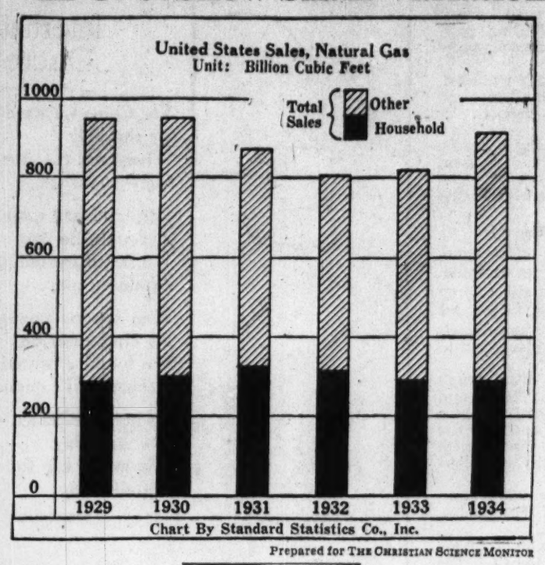
So. African Cotton Exports For Quarter Rise Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A small but gratifying increase is shown in the imports of cotton manufacturers into South Africa for the first quarter of this year, according to a report from the Commercial Attache here.

Receipts of cotton piece goods increased 5 per cent and blankets for the winter trade registered a 50 per cent advance. The total value of all classes of cotton manufactures imported into South Africa during January-March was £1,148,141, compared with £1,113,476 in the corresponding period of 1934, the report shows.

Yearly Sales of Natural Gas In U. S. Show Small Variation



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALES of natural gas have varied but little, year by year, through the depression.

Sales for household use have been particularly steady, with the slight changes in annual totals almost entirely accounted for by non-household use.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street's principal preoccupation during the quiet holiday week seems to have been the surprising and important changes made in the Banking Bill of 1935 by the Senate subcommittee on Finanace. By the end of the week the Street had become divided into two camps over the advisability of certain of these. Meantime the stock market apparently recovered its upward trend, as Wall Street began to lose its fears of a business recession in July and looked forward with confidence to the ultimate court tests on the legislation pending in Congress.

The proposed writing into law of permission to deposit bankers to go back into the underwriting of capital flotations easily dwarfed in interest all the other changes made by the Senate subcommittee. Roughly speaking, deposit bankers were immediately pleased at the prospect, which means re-entry into a profitable field at a time when the market for new bond issues is on the way to recovery.

Investment Bankers Object

There is precious little money in deposit banking today and the change in the law would substantially increase the banks' earning powers. Underwriting fees amount to a quarter to a half of the total commissions on bond offerings. Discounting the effect on bank earnings, bank stocks gained between 10 and 20 per cent in an all-week rally, reaching new highs for the year.

Many investment bankers, on the other hand, were not so pleased to see the deposit banks come back into a competitive field just as the investment bankers were looking forward to a profitable revival in which the exclusion of the deposit banks would increase their opportunities and profits.

But the division in the street was by no means strictly along the lines just mentioned. Some of the deposit bankers were in favor of the 1933 enforced segregation of deposit banking from investment banking, believing it necessary to correct former abuses, and some of these bankers are now strongly opposed to revival of the privilege. The fear is that deposit banks who go back into underwriting may again be tempted to shovel unsold capital offerings into trustee accounts under their guardianship.

Interlocking Directorates

On the other hand the argument is widely heard in the Street that the large banks' underwriting help is needed if the coming needs of the capital market are to be adequately met. Many small investment dealers agree with this contention. Moreover, some of the deposit bankers assert that the investment bankers have been getting underwriting help from insurance companies, and they state that insurance companies are not so well equipped as deposit banks to appraise the condition of corporate borrowers.

A second relaxation of the law drew a cross-fire of reaction in Wall Street. It would permit, contrary to both the Banking Act of 1933 and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, interlocking directorates, by a somewhat innocuous-looking clause which prohibits directors, officers or employees of any member bank from being at the same time a director, officer or employee of more than one other bank. This change, made public late in the week, was termed a joker. It would apparently, for example, permit J. P. Morgan and Company to place its partners again on the directing boards of large commercial banks.

Title II Change Approved

A further complication in the underwritings and issuers of bonds are liable for several years thereafter to the buyers of the bonds for misstatements or erroneous impressions on the part of the buyers. The proposed change might spare underwriting deposit banks this liability, but then investment bankers would protest. If the liabilities were retained, the Comptroller of the Currency would probably take action in the case of the national banks, on the assumption that the banks' obligations to their depositors were jeopardized by their contingent liabilities to the buyers of bonds underwritten by them.

On the other hand there was wholehearted approval in the financial district here of the Glass modification of the controversial Title II by which regional Reserve Banks are given a larger share in the determination of open-market policy than had been originally designated in the proposed Eccles bill.

After considerable uncertainty and very slow trading during the early part of the week, the stock market resumed a firm upward tone on Friday and Saturday, apparently "making its own news," as no strikingly bullish news was released over the holiday.

Steel Shares Lead

The dullness early in the week did not involve the utilities, which were consistently strong on the prospects of the victory of the power "lobby" over the Administration "lobby" in the House of Representatives. The rally stopped on this point, however, on the assumption that one victory does not always win a campaign. On second thought the Street reflected that the House vote on the utility bill was more a declaration of independence against the Administration than a favorable declaration for the utilities. There is a feeling that perhaps the next Administration-utility fight may not be so successful for the power companies as this one.

Probably the most favorable business news was considered by the Street to come from the steel industry. This is the low point of the season for operations, and although the rate of steel-making dipped it did not go as low as expected and an early recovery is expected. Despite the loss of the NRA prop steel prices have held up surprisingly well, in the opinion of Wall Street.

As expected, Treasury financing to cover emergency outgo made its appearance yesterday, the offering of $500,000,000 being in notes instead of in bonds, it being explained that these have a ready market, being of a relatively short maturity date. The low rate of 1⅜ per cent is regarded as being comparable to the 1½ per cent paid on the recent five-year note issue.

Telephone Business Expansion Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—The stage for a fairly impressive earnings expansion over a long term is seemingly being set in the telephone business through connections, says gains in service connections, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a current survey of the industry.

The April net gain for the Bell system, 49,000 new telephones installed, was the largest for any single month since the beginning of the upturn in 1933. During the four months ended April 30, 1935, a net increase of 161,000 instruments was recorded. This compares with 157,000 instruments gained during the corresponding portion of 1934 and a total gain of 298,000 instruments for the full year 1934. Up to the present, therefore, the Bell system has regained about 18 per cent of the stations lost during the depression, and the experience of independent companies has been essentially similar.

From an earnings standpoint, the recovery to date has been less impressive. First quarter operating revenues of Bell system companies were up only 2 per cent as compared with the similar 1934 quarter, judging from a summation of the monthly Federal Communications Commission returns of its 10 most important operating units.

Interest in lower telephone rates is still active, and the possibility of drastic reductions constitutes the most serious threat to ultimate restoration of telephone company profits.

Glasgow Manages to Raise Own 3 P.C. Mortgage Loan

GLASGOW—The Glasgow municipality has just proved its independence of the London money market by successfully raising for itself a 3 per cent mortgage loan for £2,500,000 on terms definitely less onerous than were offered it with the concurrence of the Bank of England for a new issue of stock.

The incident establishes a precedent of which other cities are taking note.

HOLC Mortgages Cover One Home Out of Every 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8 — During the last two years, one out of every 11 owner-occupied urban homes in the country has been placed under mortgage to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, says a report by the corporation. The total of 874,254 homes, on which the HOLC had made refinancing loans up to June 13, is practically equal to the entire number of dwellings occupied by their owners in greater New York City, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, New Orleans and Los Angeles combined.

The loans made to June 13 total $2,638,396,313 in amount, equivalent to one-seventh of the entire estimated urban home mortgage indebtedness in the United States.

The largest number of individual loans in any one state, 83,710, was closed in Ohio, where the number of applications was greatest. However, the largest dollar volume was in the State of New York, where 65,887 loans amounted to $339,690,234. The average amounts of individual loans varied widely by states, from $5809 in the District of Columbia to $1727 in Idaho, depending on home values in the various communities. Some 350,000 applications, including 125,000 filed between May 28 and the deadline on June 27 for receiving applications, are now going through the various stages of investigation of distress, and appraisal and title search.

Saved From Forced Sale

In saving 874,254 homes from loss by foreclosure, the corporation removed properties, which it appraised at more than $3,800,000,000, from forced sale in a distress real estate market.

Concurrently with these operations, the corporation has set up a nation-wide system designed for the efficient collection of monthly payments of principal and interest of the loans. Prompt foreclosure action has been initiated against borrowers who have wilfully neglected to pay. The vast majority of home-owner borrowers, however, are making regular payments to the full extent of their ability.

The following table shows amounts of loans by states in the two years since passage of the Home Owners' Loan Act, June 13, 1933:

Alabama	$33,882,164	Nebraska	$24,263,816
Arizona	14,339,297	Nevada	3,166,410
Arkansas	17,409,899	N. Hamp.	4,432,311
California	123,197,886	N. Jersey	159,010,662
Colorado	21,039,852	N Mexico	4,477,688
Connectic't	42,991,075	New York	339,690,234
Delaware	4,569,049	N. Carolina	28,025,219
Florida	29,272,793	N. Dakota	8,112,084
Georgia	31,245,766	Ohio	259,922,281
Idaho	6,313,150	Oklahoma	52,501,710
Illinois	209,030,920	Oregon	15,651,667
Indiana	95,703,739	Penna.	141,946,994
Iowa	32,944,519	R. Island	23,531,840
Kansas	29,826,083	S. Carolina	12,171,144
Kentucky	23,790,792	So. Dakota	9,891,581
Louisiana	36,816,606	Tennessee	28,105,965
Maine	6,502,926	Texas	99,062,452
Maryland	40,952,248	Utah	22,157,246
Mass.	92,018,679	Vermont	3,916,339
Michigan	173,083,890	Virginia	34,294,856
Minnesota	42,505,050	Wash'g'n	34,316,618
Mississippi	14,783,302	W. Va.	20,002,465
Missouri	69,329,395	Wisconsin	98,302,488
Montana	6,291,797	Wyoming	5,156,527

General Buoyancy In Chicago Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 8—Practically all quarters report more general bouyancy in business last week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The last half of the week brought a big spurt in wholesale trade, with warm weather demands and commitments for future delivery about evenly divided. A countrywide interest among buyers is noted.

In retail circles, Chicago also had a fair week. Overdue purchases of summer needs kept the cash registers busy.

Another significant indication disclosed was the pick-up at near-by vacation resorts. It is maintained by the majority of resort proprietors that this summer's activity already promises to be the best since 1930.

Manufacturers are also showing signs of perking up. In the clothing field this more optimistic attitude is particularly evident.

Public utilities have noted slight recessions in demands as compared with recent months, although as a whole the year still ranks ahead of 1934.

Pennsylvania Now May Remove Bank Officials

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 8 (AP)—Pennsylvania has a new law which gives the State power to remove bank officials who fail to protect depositors and stockholders.

Gov. George H. Earle signed the bill this week, and bankers hailed it as "a distinct step forward." Dr. Luther A. Harr, State Secretary of Banking, said it signalized "a new era of banking in the State."

The power to banish officials persisting in unsound practices is vested in a board of nine members, which includes Mr. Harr. On his recommendation, the board can dismiss any bank officer, employee or attorney whose policies or actions injure the interests of the bank's patrons.

Six of the members will be selected from a list nominated by the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

International Trade Clearing System Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—A recommendation against any further extension of the clearing system for international trade at present in operation in 23 countries is made in a report of a joint committee of the League of Nations just published by the World Peace Foundation under the title "Enquiry into Clearing Agreements."

The report is based on a questionnaire on such agreements sent to a number of governments, whose replies are quoted in detail. Among other objections it points out that such agreements reduce the volume of international trade and tend to lower the world level of prices.

Wholesale Price Is Down 0.5 P. C. In June 29 Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8 — There was a moderately downward trend in wholesale commodity prices during the last week in June, a decline of 0.5 per cent taking place, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The index which now stands at 78.9 per cent of the 1926 average is down 1.7 per cent from the high point of the year.

"The downward trend in prices was not general during the week," says the report, "as increases were recorded for four of the ten major commodity groups included in the index. Farm products, foods, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities decreased. The group of textile products remained unchanged.

"The decline in the index was again largely due to falling prices of farm products and foods. The important industrial group, that includes 'All Commodities Other Than Farm Products and Processed Foods' remained unchanged for the third consecutive week at 77.9.

"Each of the commodity groups, with the exception of textile products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities has registered an increase during the first half of the year. Foods have increased nearly 4 per cent; hides and leather products, 3 per cent; farm products, 2 per cent; fuel and lighting materials, approximately 1 per cent; and metals and metal products, building materials and chemicals and drugs, less than 1 per cent.

Group index numbers, with 1926 as 100, compare:

	June 29 1935	June 22 1935	June 30 1934	July 1 1933
All commodities	78.9	79.3	74.8	66.3
Farm products	77.1	78.0	64.8	66.9
Foods	81.6	82.5	70.9	62.6
Hides and leather products	89.6	89.3	88.2	83.3
Textile products	69.7	69.7	71.8	62.2
Fuel and lighting materials	74.8	74.7	73.3	64.3
Metals and metal products	86.1	85.9	87.0	79.2
Building materials	84.9	85.1	87.8	75.9
Chemicals and drugs	79.5	80.0	75.8	73.5
House furnishing gds.	81.8	81.7	83.2	73.2
Miscell. commodities	68.0	68.4	70.1	62.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.9	77.9	78.5	70.1

Penalizing Bigness Is Mistaken Policy, Says Standard Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—"There is a well-defined movement to penalize big industrial units to a point that would not only prevent any further growth, but would break down their present corporate structures," says the current issue of the Lamp, house organ of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in discussing "The Bogey of Bigness."

But "experience has shown in late years," says the Lamp, "that the larger the enterprise, the more favorable the conditions for its small competitor. He does not have to content himself with crumbs from the big man's table, but, to the limit of his ability to make a lower price or render a better service, takes his choice of the business in his immediate vicinity."

Moreover, "the successful big business is a great stabilizing force in times of depression," the Lamp continues. "It has substantial cash reserves. It does not chisel in going after business. By and large, it has never made as large profits on its capital as its smaller competitors."

Treasury Offers $500,000,000 Issue Of 1⅜ P. C. Notes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8 — The Treasury of the United States got down to a mere $488,220,000 for pocket money today, so it issued a call to money markets to supply $500,000,000 more at 1⅜ per cent for a four-year, five-month loan.

The new issue of Treasury notes is at an extremely low interest rate for a loan of this maturity, and is not callable before Dec. 15, 1939. There is no doubt, however, that the Treasury can get its money, for the banks are overflowing with unused reserves eager to earn even 1⅜ per cent. This issue will further reduce the general average of the Government's interest burden. Some loans, it has recently been pointed out, were made at rates less than the cost of printing an equivalent amount of currency.

Debt Rising Fast

The need for money connoted rapidly rising work-relief expenditures in the immediate future. It will add half a billion dollars to the public debt, which apparently will rise at a faster rate than ever before during the next few months. The work-relief disbursements are now to begin at floodtide, and there will be no appreciable revenues from income taxes until the third quarterly installment on Sept. 15.

Since June 30, when the total public debt was $28,700,892,624, the retirement of national bank notes has released for retirement $599,724,050 of 2 per cent consols. They are being retired out of the gold profit, so that temporarily this operation and the new half-billion issue will balance one another.

Expect Record Deficit

The deficit for the first three days of the fiscal year, July 1-3, was $247,912,347, due to non-recurrent expenditures. This was a long stride toward the whole year's deficit, which is expected to be the greatest in history—now estimated at $4,500,000,000. Revenues for the same three days in July were $39,000,000.

The new notes will be tax exempt, except from estate, inheritance, and gift taxes. Since the loan was not offered on the regular refinancing date, June 15, it is indicated that henceforth the Treasury will borrow when it gets short of money, and not at specified intervals. It also appears that Uncle Sam will operate with less surpluses jingling in his jeans, borrowing as he goes along, in the hope that recovery will reduce the need of disbursement.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 185

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1935, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1935.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, July 3, 1935.

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HA-39

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Juan the Fat Wins a New Name

By **Anne M. Halladay**

LISTEN well, my children, and I shall tell you how the little Indian boy, Juan the Fat, changed his name.

It was in the month of the Slender Wind, when summer stood back to back with winter and the days were cool.

The pueblo (Indian village) of Taos was in a turmoil. Standing Bear, the grandfather of the village, had just called from the roof of his house to the people:

"Little Brother, Juan the Fat, is lost. He has gone from the sight of his playmates."

Everyone loved roly-poly Juan the Fat. He had now seen five summers come and go. At almost any time during the day they could look from the pueblo walls and see him playing with his elder sister, Bluebird Flying. Playing in the sunshine of the wide plaza that stretched before the pueblo, or wading in the stream that ran its sparkling ribbon through the very center of the village.

Juan the Fat's laugh was like the babble of this stream as it poured its singing way over the bright pebbles and yellow sands of the river bed. Juan's eyes were as sparkling as its waters in the sunlight.

So it was, that, although the evening air was sharp with the breath of winter, all the fathers, all the mothers, all the elder brothers and sisters, were searching into each yellow shadow behind the adobe mud walls, peering beneath the leafy branch shelters the fathers had built above the plaza to shade their resting horses from the summer sun in the months of the Growing Corn.

The Search for Little Brother

But, as yet, no little Juan the Fat had peeped out to laugh at them, and the search had now been long.

Bluebird Flying, her yellow shawl sailing like a leaf in the wind as she ran, was more troubled than all the rest. Her lips were ever moving to ask herself:

"Where, oh where, is Younger Brother? Where is little Juan the Fat?"

All that day, Juan had been right at her side as usual. In the morning he had followed her down the ladder that led from the door of their home on the second terrace of the pueblo to the plaza floor—followed slowly, lest he should make her tip the large tray that Bluebird Flying balanced on her head as she stepped down the rungs of the ladder.

For this was baking day, and mother had placed the freshly shaped loaves of corn bread upon that tray as she made them ready for the oven.

"Yellow is our mother's bread, like the sun in the month of Growing Corn," Bluebird Flying had said to Juan the Fat as they had watched mother.

"Yes, yellow and ready now for the baking," mother had answered as she had placed the tray atop her daughter's head.

Once on the ground, Bluebird Flying and Juan the Fat had crossed the plaza to where the round little ovens stood like so many mud beehives in front of the houses.

"The walls of the oven are already hot," mother had told them. "Early this morning, when the sun looked first upon the earth, I built my fire inside. It has been burning long. Brush all the ashes to make it clean for the bread, my children."

Pleasant Tasks of Baking Day

Juan the Fat had even helped with the brushing, using the broom of yucca fiber that father had cut on the hillside. Juan had poked the hot coals out with a stick, then laughed to see the Wind blow the dust of the ashes into little clouds like those of the Sky People.

"And now the little oven house is ready for the bread, children." Bluebird Flying had smiled as they placed the loaves inside. The warmth had felt good on their hands as they made the oven door tight with a large stone.

Then Bluebird Flying and Juan the Fat had run to carry water for mother. They had chased a butterfly from above a late blossoming bean flower.

"It is like a star flying," Bluebird Flying had laughed.

"It is a bit of sunlight," Juan the Fat had cried as the butterfly lifted in the breeze. "Good-by, blossom of the air."

They had played together all that morning and into the afternoon, until it had come time for Bluebird Flying to take the corn loaves from the sweet steaminess of the beehive oven.

Only for the length of time the stone from her father's sling took to fly across the plaza, only for the time the swallow spends to whisper glad news to the corn leaves, had Bluebird Flying left Juan to climb the ladder with the warm bread loaves from the oven.

But when she had come out to stand wrapped in her shawl like a yellow blossom herself, Juan had not been anywhere in sight.

"Juan! Juan! Little Brother!" she had called, running down the ladder toward the stream where the rest of the pueblo children were gathered.

But no little voice had answered, no matter how she cupped her hands to make the words carry.

At last Bluebird Flying had run to mother.

"Little Brother, Juan the Fat, I do not find him!"

And now, with the passing of the afternoon, all the village was looking.

Standing Bear, Sky Bull, Sorrel Horse, all the fathers had left their rabbit hunting.

Morning Star, Bean Blossom, Coming Sun, all the mothers had ceased their songs above the grinding of the corn.

And yet, after they had searched in every corner of the pueblo, behind walls, under shelters, even in the church, Bluebird Flying could only stand and lean unhappily against one of the poles of the wagon shelter before the oven where she had last seen Juan. She searched her mind to think where next she could look for Little Brother.

Bluebird Flying Hears an Oven Talk

It was then, as though in answer to her thinking, that she heard a scraping, scratchy sound. It seemed to come from the very oven where she and Juan had last been together. Had she not taken the loaves away but a little time before. Bluebird Flying would have thought that they were making talk with one another.

Bluebird Flying was even a little frightened. Had some new magic

From Out the Door of the Oven Moved a Little Black Head

come upon her that she could hear mud ovens talking?

Then Bluebird Flying's dark eyes grew large and round at what they were seeing. For, there came one last noisy scraping, and from out the door of the oven moved a little black head and two small brown hands.

"Juan!" cried Bluebird Flying. "Juan, Little Brother!"

For Juan it was. Juan the Fat, with black eyes bright from napping. Eyes that grew blacker as he smiled.

"As it warmed my mother's bread, so the oven warmed me," laughed Juan the Fat. "I have been to the place of sleep."

But Bluebird Flying hardly waited to hear. She was so soon calling.

"Juan is here! I have found him! Here is Juan the Fat!"

Juan's New Name

From every direction of the wind, the village people came running. They gathered in a bright colored group around the oven to see for themselves. They drew their shawls about them in the Slender Wind to stand and talk it over.

Juan the Fat's gay little laugh again brightened the plaza, and Juan himself, his smiling face framed there in the door of the cooling beehive oven, made them join him as they stood there looking.

It was then that Standing Bear, the grandfather of the pueblo, spoke in laughter.

"No longer should Little Brother's name be Juan el Gordo, Juan the Fat. The Sun has looked upon the Earth this day to bring new words for him. Little Brother should from this day be called Juan el Bizcocho, Juan the Biscuit. Should this not be as I have spoken?"

Like the happy rustle of the Wind that stirs the corn tassels in the month of the Growing Corn, was the smiling murmur of consent that ran about the bright circle of the village people. They left, each to return to the task that had busied him before the search had started.

"So let it be, grandfather," answered the people as they went.

And thus it was, my children, that a little Indian boy's name was changed from Juan the Fat, to Juan the Biscuit.

International Discretion

For China we were digging—
By the wall
Where red the currant bushes
Grew so tall.

Our tarnished spoons worked bus'ly
Through the day;
We heard far temple bells,
Atinkling play.

Thin spoons now gently clashed,
As chopsticks do.
We found a twisted root—
A mandarin's queue.

So hard we pulled the queue,
We ran away.
We would dig for far Canton
Another day.

JANET CAMERON HANSON

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Insect Friends and Foes

By **Louise C. Hastings**

GARDENS are very beautiful now. Lilacs, azaleas, rhododendrons, and bridal wreath have had their day, and roses and our low-garden flowers are taking the place of those more gorgeous blossoms. Yet all of these have their insect friends and foes.

Have you looked closely at your mother's flower garden and your father's vegetables? Perhaps you boys and girls have gardens of your own. Then surely you are watching them—watching not only for the blossoms, but watching for insects which are harming your plants, or caring for them.

Many people think that all insects are harmful, but that is incorrect. There is a story within a story about the value of insects. There are insects that harm our plants, and there are insects that eat the harmful ones—and both harmful insects and helpful ones are food for the birds and animals.

But that is not the whole of this wonderful story within a story. It seems too bad, does it not, to hear the loud song of the harvest fly suddenly stop? Do you know what this sudden stop usually means? It is because an enemy has punctured it, made it insensible, and dragged it off to its burrow for its newly born babies to feed on when they come out of the eggs.

Yet the harvest fly is not a pest. Why is it killed by the digger wasp? That is another story, and there are all sorts of stories of this kind.

The millions of insects in the world—good and bad—are all placed here for a purpose, and all are needed in some way. But when a special kind of insect becomes a pest people are needed to help nature keep it in control.

Helping Nature

You see that some insects are foes to our gardens, yet all insects have their own foes to battle against. We could talk for a long time on the use of insects, and then again how people must fight them in order to have good crops, but a short article like this may only mention a few simple facts. It is a great study, and some of you boys and girls may become so interested in the subject that you will make it your life work.

Suppose you take a walk in your rose garden today. Look for little red beetles with black spots. Ladybugs are always on the hunt for plump green plant lice, or aphids. Nobody kills ladybugs, for they are helpful insects. Nature's command is, "Eat!" and all day long ladybugs obey orders, not only eating aphids, but scale insects, potato beetles, and a host of others, which are pests.

Did you ever see the lace-wing fly? It is just as valuable an insect as the ladybug, for its young, which are called aphis-lions, eat aphids and scales.

Cutworms work at night. Nature's orders are the same for cutworms, ladybugs, and lace-wing flies, and cutworms obey, too. You will surely find this out if you have a garden, because while you have been sleeping they have been nipping off tender shoots of your vegetables and flowering plants.

Protecting the Maple Trees

Look on the trunk of some maple tree in your yard for a wasplike creature with a long threadlike egg depositor. This is the Ichneumon fly. Watch her. She is a helpful insect and a very important one. Why? Deep into the wood of the tree she bores with her threadlike instrument. She pierces right into the home of certain borers that harm the tree. Few woodpeckers can bore as deeply as this insect. And into each cavity she deposits an egg, which, when it develops, will fasten itself to the borer that injures the tree, and feed upon it.

If you will watch any vine that grows up on your porch, or trellis, or stone wall, you will find insects doing police duty. Look on the stems of golden glow, nasturtiums, and other plants for plant lice. Besides finding ladybugs and lacewing flies doing police duty, you will see ants going up and down the stalks. They go up to milk their cows. When they go down they are carrying the milk to the ant colony for the babies. The "cows" are the plant lice! So you see that plant lice have their use in the world, even if they are great foes to every garden. That is another story within a story.

There are daytime and nighttime pests, but there are also daytime and nighttime insects that protect our plants and trees.

Tom Visits an Eskimo Home

THE parlor clock chimed 8, and Uncle Ben folded his paper as the twins settled themselves in their favorite places at his feet.

Big, kind Uncle Ben was a retired sea captain. He wanted May and Tom to become real world citizens, so every evening during his visit he took one of them to be the guest of a boy or girl whose home was in one of the countries his ship had visited. It was only make believe, of course, but the twins loved it.

"Well, Tom," said Uncle Ben with a smile, "it's your turn tonight, and you are to be the guest of Too-na, a little Eskimo boy, who lives in the Arctic Region.

"He has brought his sledge to meet you and, with true Eskimo hospitality, he has also brought a suit of furs to keep you warm.

"The shirt is made from the breasts of Eider Ducks well sewn together, and there are two pairs of trousers—one made of sealskin with the fur worn inside, and the other of reindeer skin with the fur worn outside. The jacket is of bearskin, with a closely fitting hood. Here are your high sealskin boots and fox mittens. Now you are ready. Feel rather like a miniature zoo, eh!

"There! Too-na has made you comfortable in his sledge, wrapping the big fur robe well round you. Now he is flicking his long leather whip, and the six dogs are setting off at a brisk pace.

"Your watch tells you that it is only midday, but up above the stars are twinkling in an inky sky. It is two months since Too-na saw the sun, and he won't see it again for another four.

"On and on you go. There are no streets here, only a wide expanse of snow dotted with snow-covered mounds. Beside one of these mounds Too-na eventually stops and, creeping through a small entrance, beckons you to follow.

"How exciting it all is! Following your young friend, you find yourself in a low tunnel which leads to the house, or igloo. This consists of one low, smoky, cave-like room, half underground, and walled up with rock. In the center is an Eskimo lamp—a crude basin, shaped from soapstone, and filled with whale or seal fat, having for a wick a piece of twisted moss. This lamp is used for heat as well as for light, and even now Too-na's mother is cooking his dinner over it. Too-na, however, doesn't mind whether it is cooked or not; give him a piece of raw fish or bear's flesh and he is quite happy!

Here Is a Cutout of Too-Na. If You Will Color It, Clip It Out Carefully and Dress Him Snugly, He Will Pay You a Visit.

Che-ka's Sewing Kit

"His sister, Che-ka, is sewing a shirt of bird's skin. Her bone needle looks rather clumsy, and she is using sinew for thread.

"On one side of the room is a low platform made of bones. Too-na beckons you over, and there, among the furs, with only his head peeping out of a bag of feathers, is an Eskimo baby. Too-na lifts him up and rubs his nose against baby's funny little flat nose—that is how the Eskimos kiss one another. Mother comes over and begins to feed baby with little bits of seal's blubber, while Che-ka and Too-na look on with eager eyes. Then she puts him into a long fur hood at the back of her coat and goes on with her cooking.

"But there is still more for you to see, and again you are squeezing into the low, tunnel-like hall. The dogs are lying here, but they quickly get up and follow their little master to the cache, or snow cave, where their frozen walrus meat is kept.

"And now your homeward journey begins. If you could understand Too-na's language he would probably tell you about the summer months when his tribe lives in tupeks, or tents, which are easily carried from one place to another, and when everyone joins in happy hunting parties.

He might show you where the Eider Duck fills her down-lined nest with eggs; where the White Owl has his home, and where the Little Auks gather. Or he might tell you about his wonderful kayak, or waterproof boat, and how in it he helps to land the great whales, harpooned by the men of his tribe.

"But, unless you were an Eskimo, I fear you would find it rather difficult to hold a conversation with Too-na. You see, he has no words for lots of things that are quite familiar to you, because he knows only of ice, snow and such animals and fish and birds as live in the coldest parts of the world. He may have a word for 'shop,' because he lives near a trading port, where the Eskimos bring furs to trade for needles, knives and white man's food.

"Well, you are back at the ship once more. Would you like to give Too-na a little parting present? There is nothing he would like better than your pocketknife, and when you slip it into his hand he looks so happy that you are half afraid he is going to rub noses with you.

"Off goes Too-na to his igloo, and off you go to bed, for the clock is striking 9," said Uncle Ben. "Tomorrow it will be May's turn, and she will visit a little girl neighbor."

A Little Girl in Ancient Egypt

HARMA was a little, brown-skinned girl who lived near the River Nile, in Egypt, an ancient country in northern Africa, where there is seldom any rain. Harma lived in a flat-roofed house made of mud bricks. Harma's father took the mud from the river, and dried it in the sun. Then he built his house. There were no windows in the house because it was necessary to keep the heat and the sunlight out. A few small holes let in a little light and air, and Harma and her family were grateful for the cool interior of their mud house, after a long day in the scorching sun.

The Friendly Nile

Harma liked to sit in the doorway of her house. In the distance she could see the hot, dry, yellow desert. She liked to watch the slow processions of camel caravans winding their way over the burning sands. She liked, also, to look at the green strip of farmland that lay between the great river and the great Sahara Desert. Sometimes Harma went down to the River Nile to fetch water for her mother, carrying the primitive water jar upon her shoulder. Sometimes she helped to grind the corn between two stones or scrubbed the clothes in the friendly river.

Harma knew that without the river it would have been impossible for her family to have lived so near the desert. She watched every year for the kindly floods that caused the Nile to overflow and bring water to the fields. With the overflowing river, there came rich fertile mud which Harma's father cultivated and planted, for he was a farmer. He planted rice, sugar, corn and wheat for his own family use. He also grew Egyptian cotton to sell in the markets of the world. Harma was proud of the beautiful fields of cotton for she often heard her father tell that it was the finest cotton grown in the world. Harma's father, and his fellow workers, toiled many long hours in the hot fields, bringing water by means of canals connecting with the Nile River, to the thirsty plants.

The Sphinx of Ghizeh

Sometimes when the crops were well established, Harma's father took her into the desert to see the pyramids, built so long ago in ancient Egypt. He showed her the ruins of the great temples and told of the days when the Pharaohs ruled over the land. Harma liked the great image of the Sphinx of Ghizeh best of all the man-made wonders of the desert. She liked to sit and study the strange figure, with a body like that of the lion, and the head of a man. She marveled that it had been hewn out of rock by the hands of men, and that it was so perfectly made. Often, however, she forgot the silent Sphinx in watching the foreigners, from all over the world, who came to see the great stone face and to wonder at its perfection.

Harma was always happy to return to her house, built of mud bricks by her father's skilled hand. Harma and her family never had their dinner until after sunset, when the heat of day had lessened. Then they feasted upon flat cakes made of flour paste, which Harma's mother baked over an open fire. Sometimes they had beans boiled in butter, or ghee, as Harma called it, with a bit of mutton or fried fish. Harma loved the early hours of the evening, when her father and mother told her tales of her country, and sang songs together. As she fell asleep at night, on her mat on the floor of the mud-brick house, she often could hear the tinkle-tinkle of the bell about the neck of the lead camel of a passing caravan.

A Dog Who Captained a Ship

THIS is a true story of a German dog, and of his remarkable adventures with two sailors on a small ship in the North Sea.

The ship had left Norway and was homeward bound for Hamburg, when she was overtaken by a heavy storm. It was all the helmsman could do to keep her on her course, for the waves were running high, and every few minutes the ship was submerged from bow to stern.

Then, as a great wave swept the decks, the helmsman was dragged from the wheel and carried overboard. In a second his mate stopped the engines, and lowering a boat, went to the rescue of the struggling man. But in so doing he was forced to leave the ship in the care of the dog, and no dog in the world, however wise and however willing he may be, can man a vessel unaided.

And so it happened that the ship, with its strange little barking captain, was swept farther and farther away until it ran ashore on an island. And there, after battling with the storm for 19 hours in their small boat, the two sailors eventually picked her up, and were able to take command once more.

Here the story ends, but we may be sure the meeting between the seamen and their brave little friend must have been a particularly happy one.

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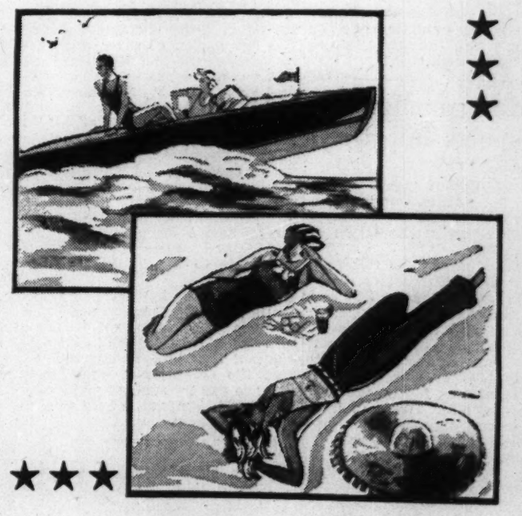

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Australia
New South Wales

Sydney—(auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Sydney, and First Church, Parramatta): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 13; Tivoli Theater, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 18.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, July 14
(All times given are local)

Eastern States
New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States
Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Fort Worth—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States
California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada
New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHJS, 1130kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

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10-ROOM, 3 bath residence with 2-car garage, facing golf course in beautiful Arlington Heights, Virginia; ten minutes from Washington; sale or lease Apply C. S. JAMES, 1101 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

REST HOMES

GARDEN OF CANADA, 30 Miles from Niagara Falls—Vale of Avoca, Rest Home, in Fruit Belt; guests may enjoy quiet study; lovely country. MRS. NELLIE BRIBOOM, Grimsby, Ont., Can.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Comfortable rooms with hot and cold water at 377 Beacon Street. Circle 6095.

BOSTON — Back Bay, pleasant furnished room and alcove or bedroom; reasonable; kitchen privileges. Suite 4, 36 Queensberry St.; tel. COM. 8493.

CORONA, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Nice room for young lady; $5.00 with breakfast; all conveniences. 108-20 39th Avenue. HAV. 4-5305.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 95th St.—Large, cool, single rooms, reasonable; two baths, every convenience. KATHERINE E. DE WOLFE.

VANDERBILT STUDIOS, 15 East 38th Street, New York City—Large unfurnished resident studios; with bath, $35-$45; single rooms, $25, near bath; delightful atmosphere, old time mansion with roomy halls, high ceilings; desk attendant to care for messages, etc.; Madison and Fifth Ave. bus lines practically at your door; admirable location for business and professional people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms; transient or permanent; harmonious surroundings; southern cooked meals.

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DOROTHA AGNES TOURIST HOME, 224 Union St., Bennington, Vt.—Mrs. H. D. LOUX, Prop. $1.00 per person. Open year round.

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YOUNG MAN—Native Washington, D. C., will help in household: houseman, driver, typist; exchange for room, board, necessities; prefer Washington, go anywhere. Write Box H-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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BROWN BREAD
Ready Saturday Noon
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"Better Foods at Fair Prices"
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The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
"Shoes for the Entire Family"
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"The Store of Friendly Service"

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The Perfect Dress for Sportwear
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Won't wrinkle! — Won't stretch!
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WILL WASH!
We guarantee it 100%! In white or pastel shades. Sizes 14 to 20
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
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Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

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HARRY G. EMMONS
Sport and Vacation Hats
Crepes, Linens, Felts in all the leading shades. Plenty of White! from $1.00 to $5.00
Smart Accessories and Gifts for Everyone.
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from
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FLORIST and DECORATOR
Manchester, N. H. Concord, N. H
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

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Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

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Fresh Halibut
Fresh Mackerel
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Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
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Gifts of JEWELRY - SILVERWARE - CLOCKS - LEATHER - PENS - PENCILS - DIAMONDS

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Northern New England's
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We Specialize in Furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps.
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For Garden, Lawn and Porch!
Never before have summer furniture creations equalled the designs we are showing this year! Comfort, beauty and durability. Summer Draperies and Summer Rugs. Porch Shades.
The Doorway to Better Things
C. A. HOITT CO.
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HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
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100% Certified Lubrication—Mobiloil
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GAMWELL & INGRAHAM
Established 1904
PHONE GASPEE 9800 for
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High Grade Coal
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USEFUL GIFTS
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Special at $1.00
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Great Storewide Blue Ribbon Sale
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"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

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Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
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FANCY GROCERIES, MEATS AND VEGETABLES
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The Year's Best in Swim Suits
For men, women and children. Colors say and bright, exciting styles and a million dollar fit, all at low prices.

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Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
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Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
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1010 Tenth Street
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The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

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ALBERTA

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JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
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JAMES MORRIS
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WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
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Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
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Tom Campbell
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
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6c per pound
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CALGARY, ALBERTA
We specialize in quality and service at moderate prices

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WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
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Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
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Get your fresh fruits at the HBC Fruit Counters, seasonable fruits fresh daily at low prices.
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AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS

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High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
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ZERO ICE
Clean—Pure—Sparkling
Morrow
Coal & Ice Co. Ltd.
SEY 8020
Phone to "Morrow" for Your Ice Today

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Meeting All Boats and Trains

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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CANADIAN WINDOW BAKERY
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Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
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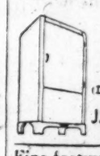

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INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
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High-Class Jewellers
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We guarantee satisfaction.

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Welch's
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage
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CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
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Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
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Visit
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Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner—Supper
Afternoon Tea Specialties
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
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Garden 3166
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Launderers Dyers and Dry Cleaners
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We specialize in Templeton's Scotch Wools.
The Needle Craft Shoppe
Limited
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VICTORIA
(Continued)

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Large Stock Carried
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Scientific Beauty Culture
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Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
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We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

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Phone E 0814 (G. B. Hope) Oak Bay
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Storage, Washing, Polishing
Cars called for and delivered free.
Work guaranteed.

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Agents for Enna Jettick and English Footwear
JAMES MAYNARD Ltd.
Phone G 6514 649 Yates Street
Where Most People Trade

Chatton Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
MODERATE PRICES
Suite 104 Woolworth Building
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BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

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A Coal is a Service with Cowichan Lump

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
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Solicits Your Patronage
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The English Shop
England's finest bone China, Rock Crystal, Scotch Handwoven Woollens. Curios, Antiques. Reasonable Prices.
Inspection cordially invited.
Period Arts Ltd.
The Store with the English Interior
Opposite Empress Hotel and Parliament Buildings

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

GFORGE STRAITH LTD.
1117 DOUGLAS STREET
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

ORIENTAL RUGS
Expert Native hand washing and mending of Oriental and domestic rugs.
Free Estimates given—prices moderate
Buying orders taken for Oriental commodities, we have connections in China, Japan and India.
DOMINION IMPORT & EXPORT CO. LTD.
Telephone E. 0321
BELMONT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE ORIGINAL
Rogers' Chocolates
The Exclusive Chocolate Shop
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Phone G. 7021 913 Government St.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
Lady Hudson Hose
$1.00 Pair
In three smart weights—chiffon, semi-service and heavy service. Ringless and clear, popularly priced. Sizes 8½ to 10½.
Hosiery, Main Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

You can whip our cream—but you can't beat our milk.
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairy Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hall Driver or Phone 87-647

REALTORS · INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
606-607 AVENUE BUILDING
"Home Insulation" Phone 22-334

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B. 4615

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1860
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
223 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
Westinghouse Bulbs
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Largest Department Store
The BEACH SHOP
on the Second Floor, is open! Do visit it and see all the smart nautical togs we have this year.

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 8235
55 Stores in Canada

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

BAGGAGE STORED
(free access without notice)
SAFE DEPOSIT
(for jewellery, papers, etc.)
COLD STORAGE
(for Furs, Rugs, etc.)
PALL MALL SAFE DEPOSIT
Carlton St., Lower Regent St., S. W. 1
(50 yards from Piccadilly Circus)
Phone: Whitehall 4545

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

CUMMING The Clothier
894 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

FEARNLEY'S FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies.
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

OTTAWA

USE
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET
Phone Q. 3600

B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET. OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

Intosh & Walts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar
Phone 4049 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

ONTARIO

PORT ARTHUR

In
PORT ARTHUR CANADA
For the Finest in "BLANKETS" and "IRISH-LINEN"
see
MATTHEWS Dry Goods Ltd.

G. F. Atkinson
Jeweler and Watchmaker
8 South Cumberland Street

Fine Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada
Fine China
Spode and English Dinnerware
Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

Visit
A. J. Dawes & Son
17 South Cumberland Street
For Fine Furs
in Stock or made to your order. Cleaning, Restyling on short notice.

When in Port Arthur
Visit
Tourtellot Hardware Co., Ltd.
235½ Arthur Street

TORONTO

Bruce McKinnon
LADIES' WEAR
Featuring Smart Summer Frocks
27 Bloor Street West Toronto

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 9855

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Prince Hardware Co., Ltd.
CROCKERY, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS
PLUMBING, TINSMITHING, ELECTRIC WIRING AND REPAIRS
PHONE ME. 1950 527 BLOOR ST. W.

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El 3836

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
1557 KINGSTON ROAD HOWARD 3743

RADIO *for the Summer Cottage*
MAJESTIC ALL-WAVE at 54.95
Sales and Repairs
FORD RADIO AND APPLIANCE CO.
969 BLOOR ST. W. LL. 5240

MacKey's Bread
"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."
"MELLO KRUST BREAD"
LLoydbrook 8500

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

"REVITALIZED" CLEANING
Revitalized cleaning is better. Revitalizes the fabrics to their original newness.
Test this better Cleaning Service.
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

WINDSOR

Ed Laird
Men's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, Ties
Clothes of good taste at the price of ordinary clothes.
Ph. 3-4313 Windsor 415 OUELETTE AVE.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

Don. F. Brown
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
709 Guaranty Trust Building
Phone 3-5400
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Originators of
"Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131

COAL FUEL OIL
City Wide Retail Delivery
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Good Shoes *for all occasions*
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

LINENS
Imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs, $2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

Punde & Boehm Inc.
Established 1901
Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Artistic Haircut
1459 METCALFE ST. LA 8136

Floor Wax and Paints
SHELLAC, VARNISH, STEEL WOOL, CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID
WM. A. DOWD
LAncaster 2651
910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

MONTREAL
(Continued)

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS required for complete range of high class wax polishes for floors, furniture and shoes; selling at competitive prices. Write "Fort" Polishes, 28 Oakley Rd., Luton, Beds.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN in Boston, U. S. A., live in apartments owned by the Shawmut Realty Trust; comfortably furnished suites, 1 to 4 rooms, $37-$56 monthly. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Full or partial board; single or double rooms; Christian Scientists welcomed; near Finchley Road Station, Mrs. Thurston, 83 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. MAIda Vale 1626.

MRS. ALWYN has removed to 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2.; near three churches and within 5 minutes walk Kensington Gardens. Bayswater 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"BAIRN'S NEST," (formerly Wimbledon Children's Home)—Residential and daily nursery. Apply to Mrs. Hedgeland, 61, Finchley Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4. Tel. Hendon 1051.

BOOKS

THE RAEBURN GALLERY, Book and Gift Dept. 83 Piccadilly, London, W. 1. Any Book Supplied.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER ERNEST A. NEALE 19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1 Phone Euston 1071, 1072

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COURT DRESSMAKER, London, W. 1 (established over 20 years), would be glad to hear from lady with large circle of friends, who would help to increase her clientele in return for commission. Box W-58, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

HOLIDAY and cruising outfits; hand-made hats; tailored suits and model evening gowns; specialises in complete outfits. MARY PERRY, 90, Berners St., Oxford St., W. 1.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau Employment Agency
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
114, Fulham, Rd., London, S. W., 3, Ken. 3836

FARM PRODUCE

NORFOLK eggs, poultry, home-made jams, lemon-curd, Chivers Jellies. MRS. TURNER, 13 Montagu Rd., Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

FLATS TO LET

£85 per annum inclusive. LARGE GARDEN. *Instant Hot Water to Bath and Kitchen.* West Kensington. Entirely self-contained. Very light. Sunny. Expensively reconstructed entrance floor flat (well above pavement level). Near Tube and buses. Own front door. Chromium taps and fittings. Large bedroom. Very fine reception room with French casement doors opening to sunny balcony with steps to garden. Kitchen. Bathroom and W. C. Staircase being newly carpeted and lighted by owner. S. c/o CURZON AND COMPANY, 191 Hammersmith Rd., London, W. 6. (RIV. 3616 and 5467).

LONDON, Streatham Common—Unfurnished, modern, self-contained; central heating, constant hot water; 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc. £130. Box W-72, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 47, Harrington Gardens and Campden Hill—Unfurnished, self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store, 4 William Street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

LONDON, W. 5—Lady (widow) wishes to let 3 or 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, as flat in modern house, in best part of Ealing; all conveniences. EAL. 2807. Box W-86, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

NORTH LONDON—Three rooms, bathroom, gas, electric light; 25/-; garage if required. Write Box W-67, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SALLY PAGE
Knightsbridge Galleries
58A Brompton Road, London
Phone Kensington 2620 Nr. Knightsbridge Tube
PERIOD AND MODERN FURNITURE from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses. Illustrated catalogue on application.

TO LOVERS of Shakespeare—For sale, 5 bronze replicas, 2 ft. high figures on Shakespeare monument at Stratford-on-Avon; only ones existing; ideal for a Shakespeare garden in England or America; seen by appointment in London. Box 652, Harrods Advertising Agency, London, S. W. 1.

HOUSES TO LET

KENT COAST — Attractive 4-room seaside bungalow to let or for sale, on private beach; 6 beds. Apply 62 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3. Greenwich 2780.

SHEPPERTON, MIDDLESEX—Charming furnished riverside bungalow for August; lounge, 2 bedrooms (sleep 4), kitchen, bath, garden, telephone. ¾ hour London; 3½ gns. weekly. "THAMESIS," Walton Bridge.

SELSEY BILL.—Modern furnished house, facing sea; long or short periods; lounge 24 feet, 4 bedrooms, linen, plate, electric light, 2 W. C.'s, garage, garden. Miss Aldridge, 64 Claremont Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 2361.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY
3 Bloemfontein Ave., Shepherds Bush, W. 12. All work hand-done, no chemicals; open-air drying; moderate prices. SHE. 3786.

Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10. Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

The Crown Laundry Co. Ltd.
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM
Telephone Putney 0127
gives good service at reasonable prices. Soft water used. Mending done. Personal attention given by Mrs. Joyce Newton to customers' wishes.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

INSURANCE

ALL insurances, including house purchase; special abstainers rates; (9:30-6 p. m., Temple Bar 5952). Borthwick, 98 Mayfair Ave., Ilford, Essex.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 80 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2019.

MUSIC

A NEW SOLO
For Mezzo Soprano or Tenor Voices (Top Note F)
"I SING OF GOD"
Music by F. Norton, Words, E. Newgass
Obtainable, Price 2/-, from Weekes, 13 Hanover Street, London, W. 1

OPTICIANS

CECIL DAY, F.B.O.A., F.S.M.C.
CONSULTING OPTICIAN
23 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 1
Telephone 2663

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. Mukle, Piano and Organ tuning and repairs. Music-Roll Manufacturer, 47, Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

CHARTERED accountant in London requires junior or articled clerk straight from school. Box W-81, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

AS NURSE-COMPANION or nurse-housekeeper to lady; good references; preferably London. Box W-83, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED, capable stenographer offers services, private or office. Box W-87, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FULLY qualified lady secretary desires position of trust; used to confidential work. Box M-328, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NURSERY NURSE, trained at Princess Christian College, Manchester, desires post. Watts, 30 Stephens Rd., Withington, Manchester.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA—Young man has large, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; modern house, newly decorated and furnished; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-85, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EALING COMMON—Large rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with service, catering; close to tube, buses, trams; open position. 15 Hangar Lane, London, W. 5. ACORN 3982.

LONDON—At 20 Bramham Gardens, Earl's Court, S. W. 5: comfortable, large, divan bedsitting-room; also, unfurnished room, all service, light and baths; constant hot water; meals optional. Phone Flaxman 1663. Resp.

LONDON—From 12/6, bedrooms, gas fires, divans, use of lounge, small laundry, meals as required; centrally situated; 10 mins. Piccadilly; ladies only. 15 Trebovir Rd., Earls Ct., S. W. 5.

LONDON—3 charming rooms, running hot and cold water, bath, etc., in ladies' home; 2 guineas weekly, or 17/6 each room; gas fires, electric light; near buses and Underground. 156 Castlenau, Barnes.

LONDON — Newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms, hot and cold basins, 3 bathrooms; central heating throughout; from 28/- weekly 65 Belgrave Rd., S. W. 1. Tel. Victoria 2472.

LONDON, S. W. 7—Double suites, private bathrooms, from 4 gns., at 76 Cornwall Gardens; divan rooms, all conveniences, from 1 gn., at 8 Manson Place, Queen's Gate.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service, catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park. 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

SUNSHINE ROOMS, 34 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5. Newly converted, equipped with P. O. telephones, hot and cold water (concealed), electric fires, divan beds, lounge; a minute from Earl's Court Station; single rooms from 37/6; double rooms from 2½ gns., including breakfast and service. Flaxman 0921.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, MARBLE ARCH—New luxury furnished flatlet house, 29 Porchester Place, Connaught Square, W. 2. Paddington 8724. Hot and cold cabinet basins each room. P. O. phones. Stewards. Inclusive terms with breakfast 30/- to 3½ gns. Meals optional.

SERVICE SUITES

QUIET COMFORT and charm; permanent or passing guests; combined rooms and suites from 1-4 gns.; meals optional; central. 30 Orsett Terrace, London, W. 2.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 90, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER—Lessons in reading and speaking in public; also English lessons to foreigners. 12 Grenville Pl., London, S. W. 7.

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

PERFECT German taught and translated by experienced Englishwoman; own typewriter; good French. Miss Elfreda Krall, 40 Park Hill Road, London, N. W. 3. Gulliver 2046.

PIANOFORTE teacher desires pupils, experienced; examinations, competitions; also accompanist. Miss Craddock, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M., 39 Spencer Rd., London, W. 4.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond Street, EALING, London, W. 5
Phone: Ealing 2127
Houses and Flats of every description. Rents collected. Mortgages arranged. Insurances effected.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management.

TUITION AND COACHING

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN—Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing. 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

England

LONDON

LONDON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Look for display advertising from England in the news section

GWYN-MOYRA
FLORIST and GARDENER
148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches, Window Boxes, Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.
Telegrams: Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale, W. 3
Established 1864
TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2320
Speciality: Silks and Flannels, and Finished Ironing.

MEG SCOTT
60 SOUTH MOLTON ST. W. 1
Court Hairdresser Beauty Salon Telephone Mayfair 4837

LONDON
(Continued)

There are **No feet** TOO WIDE, TOO NARROW, TOO LONG, TOO SHORT, OR TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT AND GIVE COMFORT

Charles H. Baber LTD.
302-308 Regent Street, W. 1.

Alice Dean *Foot Fitter,*
SHOES
for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower SLOANE STREET
LONDON, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily. Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and district daily.
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

LOTUS BRITISH MADE
Buy GOOD Shoes and BECTIVE SHOES
SCOTT LANE
140 Holland Park Avenue

ALL KINDS OF **Insurance** Endowment · Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
23 WELLESLEY COURT
STRAWBERRY HILL
TEL: POPESGROVE 2942 · MIDDX

PRINTING
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
64 SYDNEY STREET
CHELSEA, S.W.3 FLAXMAN 0372
(near South Kensington Station).
AND 191 NEW KING'S ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.

COURT DRESSMAKER
Revilo-Powell
Late fitter to Handley-Seymour
Now at 22 King Street
Portman Square, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 1741
Colonial Customers Invited

COURT FURRIERS
W. UJHELY (1931) LTD.
of 14 Brompton Rd., S. W. 1 Ken. 0048
(under entirely new management)
Have pleasure in announcing their Spring Creations in Capes, Capelets and Jaquettes are now ready. We are always happy to consider making allowance on clients' old furs in part exchange for a new garment.

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL INSURANCE BROKER
INSURANCE
Tel. Silverthorn 2018-19
Station Approach, Chingford
or by appointment at
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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Best Sermon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

THE minister of a large church had been on a lecture tour. Sunday drew near and he realized he had little time to prepare a sermon. It must be written on the train. So, he pushed and hurried through the crowd and picked out the most favorable seat. He must have room for his work. Decidedly, he spread himself over two seats and reached for pad and pencil.

In the seat behind was an elderly woman with a brood of untidy children. Soon they were clamoring and climbing, and the annoyed minister felt them at his neck and ears. The sermon took wings. Provoked, he decided to demand that they behave themselves. Why should unruly children disturb his line of thought? How could he prepare his sermon on "Sacrifice"?

His eyes snapped as he turned around. Surely they . . . From somewhere came, "Whosoever offends one of these little ones . . ." For a moment the rebuke was pushed back. But, was he not pastor of a large church? Did it not look to him to guidance? He had a mission to perform. And he must have time for his sermon.

But the sentence clung. Slowly he turned around to the frail little woman and invited the children to his seat. He told them stories, bought fruit for them. The face of the little woman relaxed and she settled back comfortably. When the youngsters dropped off to sleep, the woman voiced her appreciation. The children had no father. She was taking them across the continent. Their mother was in the express car ahead.

Next morning the minister stood before his people for the first time without a prepared sermon. But with burning words that stirred every heart, he gave his message. Sacrifice! Now he knew the meaning of the word.

Ten Guesses

30.

Check √ Yes or No

1. Shakespeare said, "The pen is mightier than the sword." (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. The Biblical story of the three young Hebrew captives who were thrust into the fiery furnace is related in the book of Daniel. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. All of the following words are misspelled: useage, ocassion, diphthong, boquet, innoculate. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Oliver Goldsmith wrote "She Stoops to Conquer." (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Vienna is in Italy. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. The Volga River flows into the Black Sea. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. The following sentence is correctly punctuated: Did you tell her that there would be "a big time in the old town tonight?" (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. It is farther from San Francisco to Manila than to Yokohama. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. The southern tip of South America is farther south than the southernmost portion of Australia. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Nine men comprise the Supreme Court of the United States. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

Young Folks and Summer Reading

The Lower Left Photograph Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Gladys Adams, Azusa, Calif.; the Fireside Readers Were Snapped by Mrs. Mary Atkinson, Regina, Sask.; the Little Man Sitting by the Window Was Photographed by Mrs. S. S. Bennett, Piedmont, Calif.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Electric Lighting

A MAN appeared at my door recently with an assortment of various-watt lights for electric lighting purposes. He explained that many housewives were getting less light and paying more each month for what they were getting than was needful, if the proper powered globe was used in certain parts of the room. He made a demonstration and fully convinced me that knowing how to light a room properly, and with the least amount of monthly expenditure, was a real subject to be informed of. He told me that he went from house to house with his demonstration and thus was enabled to sell light globes in almost every home.

Many times people needed extras, having burned out some, and having neglected to get them on trips down town. His commission from the dealer was enough to make him a fair daily wage. M. C. R.

Daily Anecdote

Sharing the Pie

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE difference between Andrew Carnegie and other large employers of men, said Charles M. Schwab on one occasion, is that other employers said: "I have a nice pie. Come and watch me eat it." Mr. Carnegie said: "I have a nice pie. Come, let us all eat it together."

He was one of the first large employers of men to introduce the profit-sharing idea in business.

Quotation for Today

FOR what must be, I calmly wait, and trust the path I cannot see—that God is good sufficeth me.—WHITTIER.

In Lighter Vein

Sure!

"What is floodlighting, Bill?"

"Well, I don't rightly know. Maybe it's got something to do with arc lamps."

Variety

"Do you have much variety at your boarding house?"

"Well, we have three different names for the meals."—*Stray Stories.*

"Yes, we take it in turns. Just a little idea of our own for keeping an eye on Pam and Peter."—Humorist

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Jeremiah and the Rechabites

IN THE reign of Jehoiakim, King of Judah (Jer. 35:1), the prophet Jeremiah was inspired to put the Rechabites to the test, bringing them to "the chamber of the sons of Hanan" (verse 4) and there requesting them to "drink wine." However, they at once replied that in accordance with the teaching of their ancestor Jonadab (or Jehonadab), the son of Rechab, they would drink no wine then or at any other time (verse 6). Thereupon the prophet pointed to their unswerving devotion to their founder as an example which might well be followed by the men of Judah.

If the Rechabites thus persisted in obeying the instructions of Jonadab, Jeremiah pointed out, could not the Jews "receive instruction and hearken to the words of the Lord" (cf. Jer. 35:13)? Moreover, the Rechabites received further commendation of their steadfastness (verse 19); while the men of Judah were warned of the evil consequences of disobedience (verse 17).

What They Say

Silence, Please

"A good rule is this—beware of talkers!"—*Bruce Barton.*

World Problem

"Everyone has tried to put his own house in order without troubling himself about the disorder he creates in other households."—*J. H. F. Van Vlissingen.*

Worth Knowing

AMERICA'S TEN MOST POPULAR NAMES ARE—

BROWN	800,000
WILLIAMS	762,000
JONES	719,000
MILLER	668,000
DAVIS	599,000
ANDERSON	564,000
WILSON	471,000
TAYLOR	394,000

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

The A B C of American Surnames

(By Howard F. Barker, Research Associate, American Council of Learned Societies.)

IN THE United States as in other countries a large number of the people are known by a comparatively few family names. Incredible though it may seem, one of every 27 Americans is either a Brown, Johnson, Jones, Smith, or Williams. Even though there are thousands of surnames in use in the country, the 20 most common account for 9 per cent, or an average of one in every 11 of our people.

The common surnames scatter themselves irregularly through the alphabet. Of the 20 most common, there are three each in the J's, M's, T's, and W's; and two in the A's. This is in spite of the fact that the most usual letter for the beginning of family designations, common and uncommon, is S, and that neither A, J, nor T is so largely used as are B, C, H, M, and W, which, next to S, are most usual.

Add to the 20 names enough more to give representation to each letter of the alphabet, and the list grows to 35. These 35 may be thought of as the key names in the American family name system, and they are to be discussed in this series of articles:

Allen, the twentieth most common of American surnames, and alphabetically first in the key list, affords a convenient standard for judging the popularity of the others. It is borne by some 279,000 Americans, a number about equal to the population of St. Paul, Minn., or Atlanta, Ga., and nearly equal to the population of Columbus, Ohio, or Denver, Colo., Allentown, Penna., boasts only about a third as many people as does the Clan Allen. Two hundred and seventy-nine thousand Allens!

Allen is highly familiar here, partly because it is largely used in the British Isles and partly because it has almost wholly displaced the Old World name of Allan. Allen is a common family designation in England and southern Scotland and fairly common in Ireland, particularly in the area formerly known as the Province of Ulster. In Scotland, however, it is much less used than is Allan.

Add to the English, Scotch, and Irish Allens, a goodly number of Scotch Allans, a few Irish of that designation, and a scattering of Dutch van Allens and German Aleins, and you have the American Allens. Meaning the name no longer has; it is simply a symbol. But, after all, family nomenclature itself is only symbolism. Those among its bearers who are of Scotch descent are entitled to wear the McDonald or the McFarlane plaid, depending upon their connections.

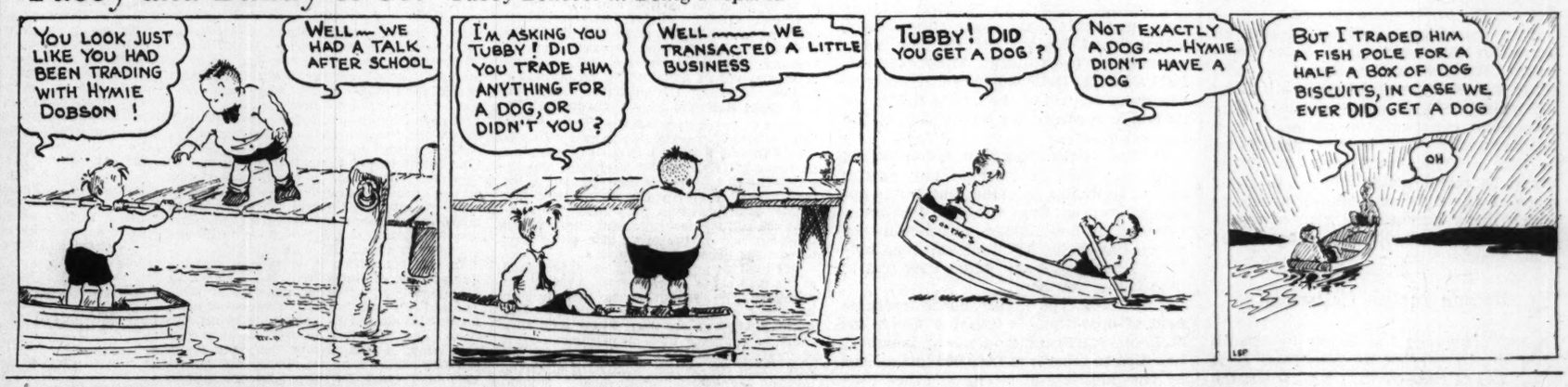
[Next Monday: "Anderson" and "Brown"]

Brevities

Des Moines Register: Hollywood has bought the Broadway play "Valley Forge." It will need some revision, as it doesn't make clear that Norma Shearer won the Revolution.

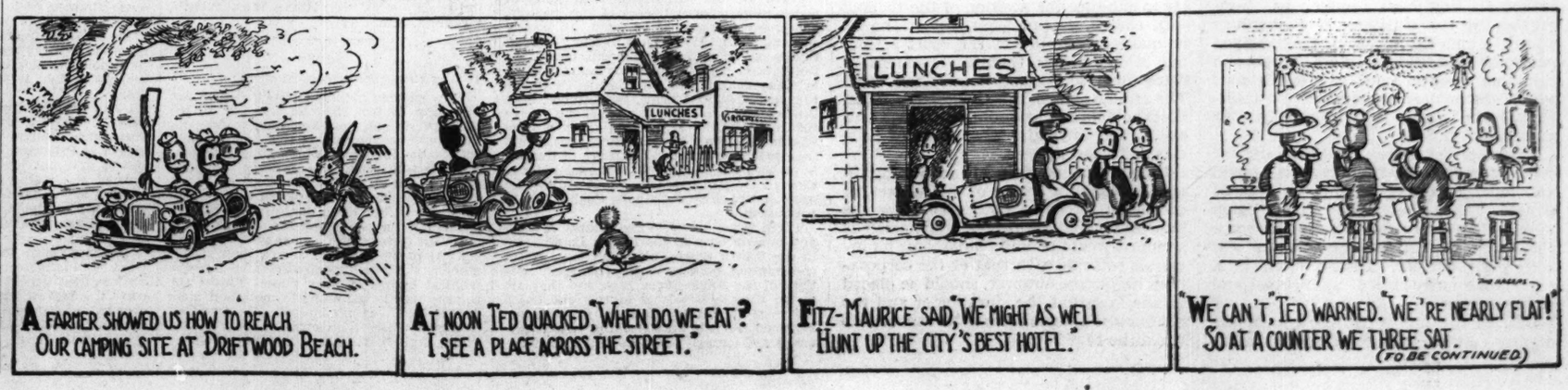
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Believes in Being Prepared*

By LE PELLEY


YOU LOOK JUST LIKE YOU HAD BEEN TRADING WITH HYMIE DOBSON !
WELL— WE HAD A TALK AFTER SCHOOL
I'M ASKING YOU TUBBY ! DID YOU TRADE HIM ANYTHING FOR A DOG, OR DIDN'T YOU ?
WELL——— WE TRANSACTED A LITTLE BUSINESS
TUBBY! DID YOU GET A DOG ?
NOT EXACTLY A DOG — HYMIE DIDN'T HAVE A DOG
BUT I TRADED HIM A FISH POLE FOR A HALF A BOX OF DOG BISCUITS, IN CASE WE EVER DID GET A DOG
OH

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Compromise*

By THE HAGERS


A FARMER SHOWED US HOW TO REACH OUR CAMPING SITE AT DRIFTWOOD BEACH.
AT NOON TED QUACKED, "WHEN DO WE EAT? I SEE A PLACE ACROSS THE STREET."
LUNCHES
FITZ-MAURICE SAID, "WE MIGHT AS WELL HUNT UP THE CITY'S BEST HOTEL."
"WE CAN'T," TED WARNED. "WE'RE NEARLY FLAT!" SO AT A COUNTER WE THREE SAT.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Lobbies vs. Congress

WITH the opening of the double-barreled investigation of lobbying in connection with the utilities bill Americans will have new opportunity to examine two aspects of an abuse which is one of the gravest threats to representative government.

The inquiry just starting before the House Rules Committee is designed to expose irregularities in the pressure brought to bear on Congress either by the White House or by the holding companies. Without pretending to prophetic powers, one can question whether there will be any disclosures sufficient to change the system by which those especially interested in legislation operate to influence votes. In this case charges are to be sifted that not only private interests but official agents employed wrong methods. The trouble is in proving such charges.

For instance, Representative Brewster of Maine alleges that Thomas Corcoran, "brain trustee" and one of the actual authors of the bill offered by Senator Wheeler and Representative Rayburn, threatened that the Administration would stop work on the Passamaquoddy project in Mr. Brewster's district unless he voted as the President desired. Mr. Corcoran says he merely told Mr. Brewster he would no longer be needed as legal adviser for the project. Presumably the conversation was private and witnesses cannot be produced; judgment will consist in choosing between the memory of one gentleman and the memory of the other.

Similar difficulties confront any attempt to prove charges that the power companies wrongfully influenced congressmen to vote against the plan to break up certain holding companies within seven years unless they could establish in that time their right to exist. It appears that the power interests did spend a very large amount of money. Much of it went out in advertisements or in circulars addressed to stockholders and urging them to speak to their congressmen. Some of it was spent in the employment of attorneys to argue the utilities' case in public hearings or to individual legislators. These are open and legal lobbying activities. There have been charges that some of the money was used in less open ways. Can they be proved? From past experience, one knows it will be extremely difficult.

But the occasion offers Congress a wonderful opportunity to play the rôle of hero. Unaccustomed as it is to the part, Congress has recently had a taste of applause for its revolt against presidential pressure and there is a bare chance that it might seize this opening. For, legitimate or illegitimate, private or presidential, lobbies infringe the independence of Congress. Whether minor affairs, working secretly for small tidbits of legislation, or great blocs bringing tremendous political pressure to bear on the lawmaking function, lobbies tend to action for special or sectional interests and against the general welfare intended to be represented by the members of Congress themselves. They threaten to make congressmen into rubber stamps for constituents rather than statesmen using their talents to form and carry out independent judgments as to what laws are wise for the country.

In their worst forms lobbies bring an intolerable pressure to bear on representative government. Here is a grand opportunity for Congress to expose some of the abuses. The technique that has been organized now through radio or circular appeals to "wire your congressman" is bad enough. But the creation of the vast relief fund now in the President's hands has put at the Executive's disposal a club which may be used with devastating effect on congressmen seeking federal jobs or public works projects in their districts. Congress needs new strength to stand against both these pressures.

Even if illegal lobbying cannot be proved in this inquiry, the Rules Committee would do well to bring out how congressmen attempt to maintain their independence and conscientiously perform their constitutional duties. It is a popular pastime to criticize Congress and to take a cynical attitude. The public would be much better advised to study some of the difficulties and temptations which many honest and talented representatives labor under and to help overcome them.

Drama in the Cathedral

NOT long ago the twelve hundredth anniversary of the Venerable Bede was celebrated with a play written by the Dean of Durham, and presented within the precincts of that ancient cathedral; and high summer has been greeted in the cloisters of Canterbury with a drama by Mr. T. S. Eliot, played partly by professional actors. To no one has this seemed odd, a circumstance which shows that yet another old intellectual and moral feud is happily over and forgotten.

That representatives of religion and the drama should be on friendly terms would not have appeared curious in ancient Greece, where the theater and religion were closely interconnected. But for some 400 years in Britain the theater was largely an outcast. This resulted in a regrettable narrowing of intellectual and cultural interests.

But, in the last forty years, with the dignity cast on the acting profession by the career and knighthood of Henry Irving, the recruiting to the service of the drama of some of the keenest thinkers of the day, such as G. Bernard Shaw and John Galsworthy, and the encouragement of the theater as a course of serious academic study in many American universities, a change has come over the relations of drama and society, to their mutual benefit. The theater has become recognized as potentially a social and moral force of the highest value, a recognition that has reacted on it with admirable results in raising standards.

A Financial Supreme Court

SENATOR CARTER GLASS has won a battle, not of months but of decades.

Practically from the time he participated in drafting the original Federal Reserve Act he and a number of other close students of the subject have been intent to remove the Federal Reserve Board and its authority over the economic life of the nation from undue influence by the political administration of the Government, just as the act aims to remove it from undue pressure of large private financial interests.

The compromise draft of the Administration banking bill, just adopted by the Senate Banking Committee, goes far in both these directions. Both Marriner Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who initiated the legislation, and the Senator from Virginia, who criticized it, have gained some objectives and each has yielded somewhat to the other.

The result is a measure in which the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency would step down from membership on the Reserve Board and one appointive member would be added, bringing the total to seven. The newly constituted board would gain stronger authority over the credit policies of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and consequently those of their member banks, including a power to control rediscount rates. Open market policy would be in the hands of a committee composed of the Reserve Board plus heads of five of the twelve Reserve Banks.

Altogether, the bill preserves the main point of moving the monetary authority from New York to Washington, but it does this without subordinating that authority to political control. The new board ought to be, as several commentators have urged, a kind of financial supreme court for the United States. Holding such important powers as they do over the economic activities of the country, the members of the board ought to be independent either of the private banking interests represented in the membership of the Reserve System or of the partisan political interests represented in the high command of the Treasury. They should be responsible primarily only to conscience.

Two modifications which have been suggested even to the present draft of the bill would still further strengthen the independent position of the board. One of these is the reduction of the number of bank representatives on the open market committee from five to four, avoiding a possible deadlock vote in that committee. The other is Mr. Eccles's recommendation that board members should be assured a pension after their fourteen-year term of service. With or without these changes, the measure will represent an improvement over the original Administration bill and over the present setup of the Federal Reserve System.

Management Called to Account

SEVERAL developments of late indicate that the idea of fair play is penetrating corners in railroad finance that previously have been shrouded in a twilight of dubious dealing. The management of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad agreed recently to surrender control of the line to holders of its bonds in return for a reduction of the interest burden.

At first sight this concession would seem one that in fairness any carrier should be willing to make. But it has not always been so. Even the road just mentioned gave bondholders no voice in the management in its financial readjustment seven years ago, when they had to take heavy sacrifices.

A different type of case, but in the same field of operation, is the suit which the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company has filed to recover $11,000,000 loss caused by the purchase of stocks of other railroads. Officers of the Frisco bought these stocks with the railroad's money presumably to enhance the position of the road.

Of course, no judgment can or should be made in advance of the court action, but it is obvious that management is being held to account more than ever. The remote control is no longer so remote. Stockholders are attending meetings and asking the whys and wherefores of policies and huge salaries.

Corporation officials are beginning to acknowledge the source of their power, or are being forced to do so. To leave the impression that management generally is a culprit would be unfortunate, for its interests coincide with that of the corporation. Emphasis, however, should be placed on the fact that the stockholder and the bondholder cannot forever be expected to "hold the bag."

A Peace Symposium

Book News of the Day

THE great peace poll just concluded in Great Britain lends an up-to-the-minute news aspect to words which its sponsor, Viscount Cecil, has written in the introduction to this book (CHALLENGE TO DEATH. New York: Dutton. $2). "Against official reluctance to adopt new methods to secure the peace which has become essential for the world, we can set the almost unanimous determination of the peoples in opposition to war," Lord Cecil observes. It is an observation which goes some way, but not all the way, toward explaining the world's slow progress away from the barbaric habit of settling its disputes after instead of before wholesale slaughter.

The rest of this volume, which is a symposium edited by Storm Jameson, and contributed to by a number of notable writers and thinkers, makes it clear that, as the editor remarks, "Nothing is simple when it is a whole nation which is in question." Archaic statesmanship may have to bear responsibility for any future conflagration, but fate is not so completely in the hands of national leaders —even if they be dictators—as some peace campaigners imagine.

Some idea of the peculiar timeliness of "Challenge to Death" can be had merely by glancing at chapter titles. "War's New Ally, Fascism," discusses matters helpful to an understanding of the mass psychology behind Mussolini's present attitude toward Ethiopia. "A National Air Force No Defense," describes the demoralization of industrial and civil life behind the lines which war in the air will certainly spell for future combatants. Britain has just announced plans to triple her air force—plans which can be carried out chiefly because they are supposedly necessary for national defense. But an introduction to the technique of aerial warfare, and any idea of what its consequences must be, moves the airplane at once from the category of defensive weapons to that of the most offensive. Mr. Philip Noel Baker's contribution on this subject is not merely the expression of his own opinions. It is documented with quotations from specialists in the field of aviation.

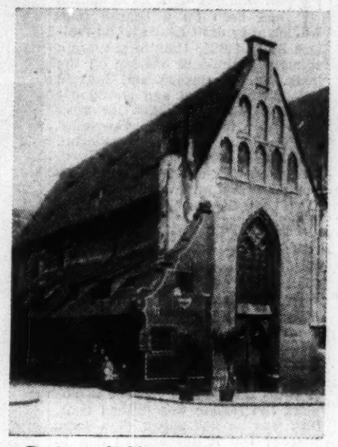
There is careful thinking in this book, as one would expect from such authors as Julian Huxley, Vera Brittain, Rebecca West. There is bright reading—reading not only scintillant with sarcasm but lively with logic. J. B. Priestly, for instance, is not sure that he is against all fighting. He points out that there are hot-headed jingoes in all countries. It might be a good idea to let these jingoes fight out their feelings among themselves with cudgels: "It would do them good. The trouble is that they do not cudgel one another; they make speeches, they write, they organize, until finally they land millions of peaceful folk into some hellish no man's land."

Today there are plenty of speeches, plenty of writings, and plenty of signs of organization by those who still think war is inevitable if not desirable. And these are abetted by those who, though differing, do nothing about it, or who merely wonder what they can do instead of reading books like this, and thus helping to swell that body of informed sentiment necessary to prevent war. C. W. M.

The Home Town of the Meistersingers

WERE the Meistersingers of Nuremberg real people who ate real food, sausages for instance, who worked for their living and sang for fun, who had their romances, who quarreled and made up? One can believe it after an understanding visit to their home town, which has become in the last five decades a city of half a million inhabitants.

Nuremberg has accomplished this phenomenal growth without losing its identity. It is still the foster mother of all the arts, still the quaint town of toys and gingerbread, still the same old place that Hans Sachs and his lusty singing men held so dear, for the fivefold growth of the last five decades has happily taken place *extra muris*. Old Nuremberg, huddling over the lazy Pegnitz, an ornamental little river which would scorn to do anything useful, remains almost unchanged.



Bratwurstglöcklein—Where Art and Sausage Met

One of the first "poems" my mother taught me was a German jingle about Hans Sachs, leader of the Meistersingers, who all his life cobbled shoes and the very house where he lived and worked still stands on a street near the Pegnitz. It now contains a humble restaurant specializing in *Karpfen*, (carp).

But the cobbler was a "poet too," a quantity producer, the Edgar Wallace of his century, which was the sixteenth. What incredible capacity Sachs must have had. Five thousand *Lieder* he wrote, and seventeen hundred short stories, and two hundred full length dramas, yet all the time he cobbled shoes for a living.

While writing his five thousand songs the cobbler of Nuremberg found time to assemble his neighbors, who were stonemasons, tailors, weavers, barbers and such humble folk, in the Marthakirche, for the purpose of singing songs of their own composition. This church has been recently restored and may be visited by anyone who has a sufficiently lively curiosity to hunt it up, but it does not advertise itself in any way. It hides its historic light under a bushel.

My own curiosity *was* lively. I found the edifice tucked out of sight behind the hotel called Königshof and with some difficulty located the ancient gentleman whose job it is to scrub St. Martha's floors. He let me in with seeming reluctance, but sensing my genuine interest he began to talk to me of the old singing contests. He presently warmed to his theme, warmed mightily. His voice grew from a rumble to a roar, his thick dialect grew atrocious.

"Come here," he bellowed. "Now stand there."

I stood where he indicated and he ascended a little platform.

"Right here," he announced, in a voice like the artificial thunder of a broadcasting studio, "right here where I stand stood Hans Sachs. And there where you are stood his pupils."

It was obvious that he considered himself the reincarnation of the famous singing teacher and myself a not-very-bright pupil. His rough diapason filled St. Martha's church till the vaulted ceiling rang, and conceding that I may have been not-very-bright he did convince me beyond any doubt that the Meistersingers were actual, human individuals.

The world has never seen a stranger form of prosody than that of the old singers of Nuremberg, for the contestants aimed purely at mechanical perfection rather than at originality or haunting sweetness such as Wagner found in Walther's prize-winning song. A board of four judges sat behind a curtain, each with his pencil ready to set down marks against the singer. One watched the story, which must conform rigidly to the facts of the original, generally taken from the Bible. A second watched the metrical composition, a third the rhymes, a fourth the tune. The competitor with the fewest marks against him won the contest.

Surely this was putting the cart before the horse, and only the indefatigable Sachs could have made anything worth while out of it. Many imitators tried it in other cities without success. Even Sachs would be unknown today had not Wagner's genius splendidly immortalized him. He rescued this strange singing teacher from the obscurity which had all but engulfed him.

I mentioned that the Meistersingers ate—sausages. They did just that, and the very place which was their great delight still serves the most delectable little sausages to their descendants. It is a tiny lean-to attached to the chapel of St. Moritz. In the year 1313 this chapel was set up in its present location and the lean-to was the sacristan's home. The big butter and egg men of the fourteenth century held their market right outside. They used to bring their lunch, consisting of cold meat, and the sacristan would warm it up for them on demand. Finally, he hit on the bright idea of roasting sausages for them and ringing a little bell when the sausages were done to a sizzling turn. So his lean-to got the nickname of The Little Bell of the Roast Sausage *(Bratwurstglöcklein)* and has clung through more than six centuries both to the name and the business. Among the guests have been numbered Albrecht Dürer the painter, Peter Vischer the bronze founder, Adam Krafft the sculptor, Veit Stoss the woodcarver and Hans Sachs. Oh yes, the artists of old Nuremberg were very real and human and none more so than the hard-working teacher of the Master Singers. S. A. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Praise for England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Any unbiased and observant thinker who has watched at first hand the progress and the evolution of the great British nation during the last thirty years is forced to admit that there is today scarcely any greater power politically for the good of mankind in the world than the British Empire, and England in particular, in so far as Europe is concerned.

The reason for this outstanding position is to be found in the spiritual and moral qualities inherent in the English character, in its spirit of tolerance and generosity, of justice and fair treatment, shown toward others, in tenacity, undaunted courage and perseverance, and not in the least, in an optimistic outlook, based on the unshaken conviction that Right is always triumphant in the end.

Those of us who are not British, but whose lives have been closely intertwined with the life of this nation, have frequently marveled in times of crisis at the wonderful way in which the British handle their greatest problems. There is an absence of excessive bitterness and hatred in their severest industrial and political struggles, and criticism and condemnation of the other side rarely goes beyond the bounds of decency.

One striking proof of this we experienced at the time of the general strike, a number of years ago. The restraint shown then by both sides was a marvel to the whole watching world. Again I do not think I have seen anything to approach that magnanimous spirit of forgiveness and willingness to forget the past which the British manifested after the Locarno agreement when public opinion wheeled around almost overnight and a new day began to dawn.

These are but two outstanding examples in the more modern history of this country, and many more could be cited, all clearly showing us that no one has to fear anything from a nation with such a record, but rather the reverse. And this is already being realized by many nations and governments. Both the French and the Germans, for instance, hold the English in the highest esteem, and it is to the credit of the latter that many a time misunderstandings between these two nations, that seemed to threaten the peace of Europe, have been ameliorated or removed entirely through British help. Other nations likewise have learned to appreciate the English and to trust them.

There is an ever-growing number of men and women, both in the British Empire and in the United States, who wish for a closer co-operation between these two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race, and they are giving their best talents to this end. As a native of the United States, of German and Huguenot-French ancestry, the writer welcomes and strongly supports everything tending in this direction. Never before, indeed, in the history of the world has there been a more wonderful opportunity for these two mighty democratic powers to influence the world for good. May we, therefore, all be awake to this fact, and each one make use of the opportunities we have to aid in this noble task. RUDOLPH O. GERCKE

London, Eng.

Grass Roots and Democratic Roots

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The grass roots Republican conference at Springfield was ably managed, and full advantage was taken of the opportunity so conveniently provided by the pitiable fiasco of President Roosevelt's new-deal recovery program. Those in charge were clever enough to steal the thunder of that democracy which had been cast aside by the President.

But these gentlemen, being politicians with minds bent on the next election instead of statesmen with minds on the next generation, failed to follow up their advantage as they might have done by consistent adoption of the entire program of democracy. The habit of providing special privileges which might bring voting strength to their party was too strong, so the protective tariff and subsidies to agriculture were favored.

In this connection it is well to recall a fundamental of democracy, "Equal rights for all, special privileges to none," and these words of Jefferson himself, "Freedom of commerce with all nations, political relations with none," and "The land in usufruct belongs to the living." At the present time both major political parties have repudiated the democracy of Thomas Jefferson, and are pledged to a rank degree of special privilege. And the same is true of those individual political leaders who presume to speak for social justice. HENRY WARE ALLEN

Wichita, Kan.

Query

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many citizens friendly to the President are beginning to feel that he and his "Brain Trusters" do not, from a political standpoint, want business recovery at this time because, due to the Supreme Court's sane decisions, the Administration has nothing now for which it can claim credit for recovery.

Of course, if the unemployed can be provided for in the meantime, perhaps the remainder of the population can struggle along until the presidential campaign next year, but why in the name of common sense should millions suffer in order to accommodate the political desires of men whose motives the country now is beginning to more and more distrust? A "redistribution" of American "common sense" is in order.

New York, N. Y. (MRS.) DOROTHY J. WATT

Not a Matanuska Farm

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being a regular subscriber as well as an ardent reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I wish to call your attention to a misrepresentation of a picture appearing in the Monitor under date of May 1, the picture being entitled "A Typical Farm in the Matanuska Valley."

This picture is not a Matanuska farm, but is the one half lot and view of another house and garden plot of two people in the city of Anchorage, at the corner of Eighth and N Streets. These two plots of ground, about two city lots in size, have been intensively cultivated for the past ten years that I have resided in Anchorage, heavily fertilized each year. The impression given by the article and heading, not being correct, causes one like myself, who has every faith in the world in the Monitor, to believe that someone has misrepresented the same to you, or it would not have been published with such an explanation under the picture.

I believe that the colonists who have been sent to the Matanuska Valley, which is forty-five miles from this garden plot, will, no doubt, in time be able to do as well as this picture represents, but it will be some time.

Anchorage, Alaska. A SUBSCRIBER

[Editor's Note—The Monitor regrets the mistake, and only can say by way of explanation that the picture in question was submitted by a regular news photo agency as representing "a typical farm in the Matanuska Valley of Alaska."]

The Kionga Triangle

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My eye lighted on the article on the front page of the Monitor about the Kionga Triangle affair in East Africa. I was glad to see that little spot of land get some attention after all these years. I was not so happy, however, when I read that the fact about the whole Triangle had been forgotten until brought to light in some British dossier this year.

I had brought the affair to light in 1932 when I wrote a miniature thesis on the Portuguese Empire for the International School at Princeton. Material was very difficult to find, but I'm glad to see that I discovered the truth, for the account in the Monitor article jibes with mine of three years ago. But I was more emphatic in stating that Portugal was justified in getting the land back outright.

The impression that the Kionga Triangle was the only piece of German colony alienated without benefit of mandate is not quite correct, however, when one remembers that over half of Cameroon colony was annexed to French Equatorial Africa. S. H. GARTH

New York.

The Wide Horizon

January in July

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TODAY'S scene, viewed from Washington, is very un-July. Within and without the national capital, it is portentous with activity. It is a midsummer for the historians, not for the holiday makers.

Here in Washington we have the well-disciplined House in revolt against the President. We have no prospects for the adjournment of Congress, and a tax program that becomes more and more of a daily riddle. We have an occasional statute enacted, trembling in its boots at the prospect of becoming cannon fodder for the Supreme Court. We have the United States carefully building up its neutrality in the face of a possible Ethiopian-Italian or broader conflict. Politically, we have the Republicans, bursting with hope, continuing their regional meetings under the shadow of disunion; the radicals forming into an official third party in Chicago; and President Roosevelt hinting at a barnstorming tour across the country to carry his case to the people.

A busy summer. As a hopeful obbligato, we find the statisticians—public and private—agreeing that business is exceeding its usual summer levels, with good chances of upturn in the autumn.

That is the picture of official America. Looking beneath this dull exterior, we see a nation—or so it seems in Washington—puzzled and uncertain, but after all (and without admitting it) getting along considerably better than it did a year ago or two or three years ago.

* * *

Perhaps the most serious factor is the growing mistrust of President Roosevelt's Chief Magistracy. Looking at the matter without political or economic partisanship, it is quite evident that the Chief Executive of the nation should be the leader of the majority of the people, and that confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's leadership has been shaken in recent weeks.

That is precisely why he intends to take his case to the country in a series of personal appearances. But it is clear that more than speechmaking is required. Woodrow Wilson, in desperation, turned from the Senate to the country but found that the tide on which the Senate was riding was also sweeping the nation. Mr. Roosevelt's most convincing appeal to the people, the best statement of his case, will be made by his leadership in Washington, not in the coliseums and along the Main Streets of the country.

There is, of course, still only one fundamental issue in the nation, and it is that of unemployment. This is momentarily obscured when the insistent murmur of the workless is dulled by relief money or made-jobs. While it is dulled, the nation can indulge in the luxury of argument about the Constitution, and liberty. Once the murmur becomes insistent or even angry once more, talk about the Constitution ceases and politicians begin promising or doing things.

Then the choice is between the conservatives' method—that of most of the Republicans and many Democrats—which consists of permitting recovery by the exercise of "natural forces," and the liberals' method—Rooseveltian—which is trial and error. In 1932, the people were despairing of the appearance of "natural forces," and they were also hungry, so they voted for trial and error. By 1930, it is becoming increasingly clear, their reaction may have reversed itself, particularly if they are no longer hungry. Otherwise, many will continue to vote for the hand that feeds them, or the voice that promises.

* * *

Meantime, very odd things are happening in Washington. The President's tax program, starting from the White House as a levy on the extremely rich, is broadening into a program of genuinely revenue-producing character—a program which economists and Treasury experts have generally recommended, with some doubts about new taxes on business—but had not really hoped to put into effect because of political obstacles.

In other words, congressional leaders—who hate to vote unpopular taxes—are spontaneously going on record in favor of them, and various critics of the President are urging such taxes on the ground that his program was ridiculously inadequate. So it would seem that the groundwork for the system of taxation which the New Deal must have is being laid without the White House having to take responsibility for it. There is, of course, an ever-present danger of the program getting unreasonably out of hand.

Other pending legislation, despite so-called setbacks, is really turning out much to the White House's satisfaction. The holding company bill, even as the House passed it, is much more stringent than could have been imagined a year or two ago; the banking bill provides centralized control of a sort; TVA and AAA struggles are likely to end similarly.

The ultimate crisis will, of course, come when the Supreme Court meets again, still many months away. With President Roosevelt urging the passage of the Guffey coal bill just to test its constitutionality, there is an open invitation to the court to get busy. And that apparently means that the President has no fears of the Constitution as an issue. The Republicans clasp the issue with equal glee. And if the Constitution is really the turning point in 1936, the visitors from Mars may be relieved, for it will mean unemployment is no longer so serious.